

No. 238 of 1872.—The following Order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed:—

No. 124, dated 19th February 1872.—Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to the under-mentioned Medical Warrant Officer:—

Apothecary Timothy Keefe, of the Bengal Subordinate Medical Department,—for two years, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 207 of 1869.

The 7th March 1872.

No. 239 of 1872.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1ST PUNJAB VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.—*To be Honorary Colonel.*
The Hon'ble R. H. Davies, C. S. I. (Lieutenant Governor, Punjab.)

To be Captain Commandant.

Captain L. Conway Gordon, Royal Engineers (Executive Engineer, Department Public Works, Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore.)

No. 240 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Warrant Officer is admitted to pension, as specified opposite to his name:—

Sub-Conductor James Judge, of the Army Commissariat Department,—2s. 6d. per diem as Serjeant Major, payable in Europe.

No. 241 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Hospital Assistants, who have passed their professional Examination, are advanced to the next higher grade, with effect from the dates specified against their names:—

NAMES.	Date of completion of the Septennial period of Service.	Date of passing the profes- sional Examination.	Date from which the promo- tion will take effect.
<i>To be 1st Class Hospital Assistants.</i>			
Abdool Hakeem*	April 8, 1869	April 15, 1871	April 15, 1871.
Kasheenath Tewareet†	July 24, 1870	October 16, 1871	October 16, 1871.
Gokul Persaud Opadhia	January 13, 1871	Ditto	Ditto.
Shaikh Ameer Oodeen	April 6, 1871	Ditto	Ditto.
Shaikh Emam Buksh	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Lalla Ramsahoy	Ditto	October 19, 1871	October 19, 1871.
<i>To be 2nd Class Hospital Assistants.</i>			
Fuzlurrahman	December 30, 1864	” 16, 1871	” 16, 1871.
Mohun Ram	March 1, 1865	Ditto	Ditto.
Abdoolla Khan	January 13, 1866	September 5, 1871	September 5, 1871.
Abdool Snud	April 15, 1867	October 16, 1871	October 16, 1871.
Syed Oolfuth Allee	” 14, 1869	September 5, 1871	September 5, 1871.
Shankar Das‡	July 31, 1870	” 24, 1870	August 1, 1870.
Dewa Sing	Ditto	October 19, 1871	October 17, 1871.
Meer Abdool Kurreem	August 19, 1870	” 16, 1871	” 16, 1871.
Gunga Sehai	September 30, 1870	Ditto	” 16, 1871.
Shaik Mahomed Deen	January 31, 1871	October 17, 1871	” 17, 1871.
C. L. Amue	April 7, 1871	” 16, 1871	” 16, 1871.
Aukbur Allie	” 14, 1871	” 17, 1871	” 17, 1871.
Toorab Khan	Ditto	” 16, 1871	” 16, 1871.
Girdharee Lall	Ditto	” 17, 1871	” 17, 1871.
Sheik Kedar Buksh (1st) ||	June 26, 1871	” 19, 1871	June 27, 1871.
Oomur Deen †	July 31, 1871	Ditto	August 1, 1871.
Motee Ram§	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Soojayat Khan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Buldeo ‡	August 3, 1871	August 14, 1871	August 4, 1871.
Nehalood Deen	September 30, 1871	October 16, 1871	October 1, 1871.
Imam Allie	Ditto	November 10, 1871	Ditto.
Thakoor Dass	Ditto	October 16, 1871	Ditto.
Abdool Kadir	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

* Passed an examination in English on the 29th May 1871.

† Passed an examination in English *vide* G. G. O. No. 968 of 1870.

‡ Passed an examination in English *vide* G. G. O. No. 1092 of 1870.

§ Passed an examination in English on the 10th August 1871.

|| Passed an examination in English on the 19th October 1871.

No. 242 of 1872.—The following Hospital Assistants passed their English qualification Examination, according to the test laid down in G. G. O. No. 945 of the 7th October 1868, on the dates specified against their respective names:—

NAMES.		Original date of Rank as Native Doctor.	Date of passing the Examination in English according to the new test.	
<i>1st Class Hospital Assistants.</i>				
Colly Persaud	-	June 20, 1842	-	August 15, 1871.
Shaikh Shair Ali	-	April 14, 1848	-	September 9, 1871.
Shaikh Bahadoor	-	" 14, 1852	-	October 31, 1871.
Shaikh Chadee	-	" 14, 1852	-	November 4, 1871.
Muneerodeen	-	" 9, 1855	-	October 22, 1871.
Ramnaraian Panday	-	March 28, 1856	-	August 15, 1871.
<i>2nd Class Hospital Assistants.</i>				
Kunniah Lall	-	December 15, 1858	-	October 16, 1871.
Ruheemoola	-	April 15, 1861	-	November 9, 1871.
Ameer Khan (1st)	-	" 27, 1863	-	September 5, 1871.
Gunga Ram	-	August 1, 1863	-	October 28, 1871.
<i>3rd Class Hospital Assistants.</i>				
Asmat Allee	-	April 20, 1865	-	October 28, 1871.
Aleem Oodeen (1st)	-	" 14, 1866	-	September 17, 1871.
Charag Deen	-	March 16, 1868	-	October 28, 1871.
Sheikh Abdollah	-	April 15, 1868	-	August 21, 1871.
Mohmed Yar Khan	-	" 11, 1869	-	October 14, 1871.

The 8th March 1872.

No. 243 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Colonel William David Dickson, Bombay Staff Corps, 2nd March 1872.

Lieutenant Colonels Andrew Cooke McMaster, Madras Staff Corps, George McAndrew, Bengal Staff Corps, and John Louis Nation, Bengal Staff Corps, 8th March 1872.

No. 244 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major Thomas Taylor, 6th March 1872.

No. 245 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Major Henry Auriol Prinsep, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Agra,—for one year, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay on or after the 23rd April next.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) James John McLeod Innes, V. C., of the Royal Engineers, Accountant General and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Accounts Branch, Public Works Department,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Captain Everard Neal Digges La Touche, of the General List, Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, Bengal,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Captain Revell Eardley Wilmot, of the General List, Infantry, Adjutant, 14th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers),—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

1st Class Veterinary Surgeon John Samuel Woods, of the Stud Department, attached to the Poosah Stud Dépôt,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 246 of 1872.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Public Works Department, No. 100, dated 21st February 1872, the services of Lieutenant G. G. C. Bigsby, of the Royal Engineers (Imperial Establishment), are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 247 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have reported their return from England:—

Captain W. J. Stewart, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey Department,—date of arrival at Fort William, 9th November 1871.

Lieutenant Colonel F. J. Davies, of Infantry, Executive Engineer, Department Public Works, Bengal,—date of arrival at Fort William, 22nd December 1871 (date of departure on furlough, 22nd December 1869).

Conductor Andrew S. Sinclair, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 17th February 1872.

No. 248 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officer having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant Andrew Scott, 4th March 1872.

No. 249 of 1872.—Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals J. H. K. Innes, C.B., appointed to the Bengal Presidency, having reported his arrival at Bombay from England on the 17th February 1872, is brought on the strength of the administrative staff of the British Medical Service in Bengal, *vice* Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals H. G. Gordon, M.D., who has proceeded to England on the expiration of his tour of service in this country.

2. Dr. Innes is posted to the medical superintendence of the Meerut Circle.

No. 250 of 1872.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 2 Horse Light Field Battery.

Lieutenant A. N. Pearse, of the Royal Artillery, to officiate as Subaltern during the period Lieutenant H. C. Seton may officiate as Commandant of No. 1 Horse Light Field Battery, or until further orders.

No. 251 of 1872.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the under-mentioned men of the 2nd Goorkha (The Sirmoor Rifle) Regiment to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, in consideration of their conspicuous gallantry in an attack made by a large body of Looshais while on escort duty on the 18th December 1871:—

Sepoy Lulleetbum Mull (No. 630.)

„ Martbur Sing Thappa (No. 686.)

No. 252 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Lieutenant William Nassau Lees, of Infantry,—for one year, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 8th March 1872.

Under clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers and an Hospital Apprentice on the dates specified were received in the Military Department during the month of February 1872:—

CORPS.	RANK AND NAMES.	DATE OF DECEASE.	PLACE OF DECEASE.	TESTATE OR INTESTATE.
Ordnance Department	... Honorary Ensign P. McDermot.	Feb. 18, 1872	Lahore.	
1st Battalion, 11th Foot	... Lieutenant G. W. R. Gordon.	,, 28, ,	Morar, Gwalior.	
Subordinate Medical Department	... Hospital Apprentice J. Robinson. (a)	Jan. 28, ,	Barrackpore ...	Intestate.
Ditto ditto	... Assistant Apothecary J. G. Fleming.	Dec. 29, 1871	Delhi.	

(a)—Next-of-kin, Father, D. Robinson, Sergeant, Pension Establishment, Barrackpore.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Calocitta, the 8th March 1872.

Notice is hereby given that the amount on account of the Estate of a deceased European Commissioned Officer, as specified in the Statement published below, has been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the property of the deceased is to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this notice:—

STATEMENT of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estate of deceased European Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service during the Month of February 1872.

(a) Father, Revd. J. Drummond, Gaulby, Leicester, England.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

235

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 1st March 1872.

No. 118.—Mr. J. G. H. Glass, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Central Provinces, is allowed leave to Europe for two years on medical certificate, with effect from 12th February 1872.

No. 119.—Baboo Gopaul Chunder Bannerjee, Accountant, 3rd Grade, attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is granted an extension of fifteen days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from 1st February 1872.

No. 120.—Rai Munnoo Lall, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, North-Western Provinces, is permitted to accept the appointment of Assistant Principal in the Hyderabad Engineering College under the conditions laid down in para. 8 of Financial Department Notification No. 4359 of 14th October 1871.

No. 121.—Mr. A. D. Fox, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Mysore (State) Railway, is granted twelve months' leave on private affairs without pay, with effect from 25th November 1871.

The 2nd March 1872.

No. 122.—Mr. E. S. B. Pereira, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Bengal, is reduced to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 123.—Mr. A. Stephens, late Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, was allowed leave on medical certificate from the 7th September 1871 to the 3rd February 1872, both days inclusive.

No. 124.—Sergeant H. Gearing, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Bengal, Irrigation Branch, having obtained his discharge from the Army on the 10th of January 1872, is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as a Civilian in the same grade, with effect from that date.

No. 125.—Major J. M. Williams, Executive Engineer, Ajmere Irrigation Division, is allowed three weeks' privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 126.—Mr. R. S. Dobbs, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Hyderabad, is allowed one year's furlough to Europe, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 127.—Lieutenant L. F. Boileau, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Rajpootana, re-joined at Nusseerabad on the 5th February 1872 from the leave granted him in Government of Bombay Military Department G. G. O. No. 874 of 23rd December 1869, and has been posted to the Neemuch Division.

The 4th March 1872.

No. 128.—Mr. H. O'Connor, Probationary Accountant, 3rd Grade, North-Western Provinces, is confirmed in that grade.

The 5th March 1872.

No. 129.—Lieutenant J. Broun, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indore (State) Railway, was allowed fifteen days' leave from 9th January 1872, preparatory to his proceeding to Europe on the leave granted in G. O., Military Department, No. 99 of 1872.

No. 130.—Mr. C. H. Croudace, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, passed the examination in the native languages, according to the Departmental Standard, on 31st of January 1872.

The 6th March 1872.

No. 131.—Statement of the Monthly Accounts received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 29th February 1872:—

ORDER OF MERIT.	ACCOUNTING OFFICES.	LAST MONTH FOR WHICH RECEIVED.	DATE OF RECEIPTS.
1	Controller, Mysore for Coorg	... ... ...	Dec. 1871 ... 3rd Feb. 1872.
2	Do., Central Provinces...	... ... ...	8th " "
3	Do., Hyderabad	... ... ...	9th " "
4	Do., Mysore	... ... ...	12th " "
5	Do., Hyderabad for the Berars	... ... ...	12th " "
6	Do., British Burmah	... ... ...	20th " "
7	Do., Madras	... ... ...	22nd " "
8	Do., Port Blair	... ... ...	23rd " "
9	Do., North-Western Provinces	... ... ...	26th " "
10	Do., Rajpootana	... ... ...	Nov. 1871 ... 29th Jan. "
11	Do., Bengal	... ... ...	30th " "
12	Do., Oudh...	... ... ...	31st " "
13	Do., Central India	... ... ...	5th Feb. "
14	Do., Bombay	... ... ...	12th " "
15	Do., Punjab	... ... ...	20th " "

No. 132.—Mr. J. Sherman, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is dismissed from the service of Government.

No. 133.—Mr. S. Tripp is appointed temporarily to the Public Works Department as a Sub-Engineer of the 3rd Grade, and posted to the Indore (State) Railway, with effect from the 12th February 1872.

No. 134.—Mr. J. W. Reece, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is dismissed from the service of Government.

No. 135.—Mr. R. Boardman is appointed temporarily to the Public Works Department as a Sub-Engineer of the 2nd Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

The 7th March 1872.

No. 136.—Messrs. D. Campbell and G. Unger are appointed to the Public Works Department, the former as Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, and the latter as Overseer, 2nd Grade, and posted to His Highness the Nizam's (State) Railway.

No. 137.—Mr. A. King, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Mysore, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

No. 138.—Messrs. J. C. Rainford and H. A. Olliver are appointed temporarily to the Public Works Department, the former as Sub Engineer, 3rd Grade, and the latter as Supervisor, 1st Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

The 8th March 1872.

No. 141.—Colonel H. Drummond, R.E., Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, in charge of the Northern Bengal Railway Survey, is appointed to act as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, until further orders.

No. 142.—Captain A. J. Filgate, R.E., Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department, is appointed Deputy Accountant General and ex-officio Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Accounts Branch.

No. 143.—Mr. J. C. Poirel is appointed temporarily to the Public Works Department as an Overseer of the 1st Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

No. 145.—Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Oliphant, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Officiating Chief Engineer, British Burmah, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, with the effect from the 1st September last.

TELEGRAPH.

The 7th March 1872.

No. 139.—Mr. A. Cappel, Officiating Deputy Director General of Telegraphs, is allowed three months' privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he avails himself of it.

Mr. J. H. Lane, Officiating Director of Traffic, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Director General of Telegraphs during the absence of Mr. Cappel, or till further orders.

No. 140.—Mr. E. Hand, appointed by the Secretary of State as an Assistant Superintendent of the 4th Grade, with effect from the 30th November 1871, reported his arrival in India on the 19th February 1872.

The 8th March 1872.

No. 144.—ERRATUM—In Notification No. 112, dated 29th February 1872, notifying date of arrival of certain Assistant Superintendents for “Calcutta,” read India.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 11

of 1872.



The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1872.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.	PAGE.		
PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations	239—304	PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private Individuals and Corporations	73—80
PART I.—Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Mint Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing, and other Government Officers, Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices	73—76	PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:— The Indian Evidence Act, 1872	1—25
		PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 19:— The Native Courts and Extradition Bill	129—131
		Administrator General's Act Amendment Bill	131—132
		SUPPLEMENT, No. 11	185—214

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 11th March 1872.

No. 1227.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. J. R. Muspratt to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service from the 1st instant.

The 12th March 1872.

No. 1234.—The under-mentioned Covenanted Civil Servants have been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified against their names:—

Mr. J. Sladen, one month (private affairs).

Mr. J. J. Livesay, six months (medical certificate).

No. 1240.—The subsidiary leave granted to Mr. A. P. Howell, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, in Notification No. 5739, dated 28th December last, will take effect from the afternoon of the 7th instant.

The 13th March 1872.

No. 1274.—Mr. H. W. Wellesley, of the Madras Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, during the absence on furlough of Mr. A. P. Howell, or until further orders.

The 15th March 1872.

No. 1287.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit M Alexander Ross to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service from the 22nd October last.

JUDICIAL.

The 12th March 1872.

No. 478.—It is hereby notified that the Secretary of State for India has, by Resolution in Council, declared the provisions of the 1st Section of an Act passed in the 3rd year of Her Majesty's reign, Chap. 3, entitled an Act to make better provision for making Laws and Regulations for certain parts of India and for certain other purposes relating thereto, to be from the 15th day of March 1872 applicable to the following parts of the territories under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that is to say:—

The Damin-i-Koh.

So much of Pergunnah Bhaugulpore and of Pergunnah Sutticare as lies east of the Gerooah Nuddee and south of a line drawn eastward from Humza Creek to the village of Dighee.

ZILLAH BHAUGULPORE.	Pergunnah Teleegurhee	...	Except such parts of them as may be hereafter situate on the left bank of the main stream of the Ganges, so that in any change in the course of the river the main stream shall be the boundary.
	" Jumoonee	...	
	" Clifetowleah	...	
	" Kankjole	...	
	" Bahadurpore	...	
	" Akbernuggur	...	
	" Inayutnuggur	...	
	" Mukraen	...	
ZILLAH BHAUGULPORE.	" Sooltangunge	...	Except such detached villages as lie within the general boundaries of Pergunnahs not mentioned in this Schedule.
	Pergunnah Umber	...	
	" Sooltanabad	...	
	" Godda	...	
	" Umloo Mooteah	...	
	" Pussye	...	
	Tuppeh	Muneeharee	
ZILLAH BEERBOOM.	"	Belputta	Except such detached villages as lie within the general boundaries of Pergunnahs not mentioned in this Schedule.
	Pergunnah Pubbia	...	
	Tuppeh Saruth Deoghur	...	
	" Kundit Kuraye	...	
	" Mohumdabad	...	
Such part of Pergunnah Dureen Molissur as lies north of the Chilla or Chundun Ghat Nullah			Except such detached portions of other Pergunnahs and Tuppehs as lie within the general boundaries of any of the above-mentioned Pergunnahs and Tuppehs.
Such portions of Pergunnahs belonging to Maldah and Purneah below the village of Khederpore in Pergunnah Teleegurhee as are now or may hereafter be situate on the right bank of the main stream of the Ganges.			

No. 484.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and promotion in the Province of British Burmah:—

Major A. G. Duff, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd (Officiating 2nd) Grade, to be Judicial Deputy Commissioner of Moulmein.

Mr. J. K. Macrae, Deputy Commissioner, 4th (Officiating 3rd) Grade, to be a Town Magistrate of the 1st Class.

Mr. C. D. Clifford Lloyd, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd (Officiating 1st) Grade, to be a Town Magistrate of the 2nd Class.

Captain R. C. Evanson, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, and Cantonment Magistrate of Rangoon, to be a Town Magistrate of the 2nd Class.

Mr. J. Davis, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd (Officiating 2nd) Grade, to be an Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

The 15th March 1872.

No. 512.—APPOINTMENT.—Captain W. P. Harrison, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Fyzabad, during the absence on leave of Captain Grigg, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he receives charge of the duties of the appointment.

No. 519.—The Hon'ble George Loch, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough to Europe for one year, with effect from the 11th April next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 522.—The Hon'ble J. B. Phear, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained six months' leave of absence on medical certificate, under the Leave Rules of 1863, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

EDUCATION.

The 13th March 1872.

No. 129.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. Lee Warner, B.A., of the Bombay Civil Service, to officiate as Director of Public Instruction in Berar, during the absence on leave of Dr. R. S. Sinclair, or until further orders.

Mr. Warner assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 8th ultimo.

POLICE.

The 15th March 1872.

No. 185.—Mr. R. E. Acklom, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Central Provinces, has obtained 18 months' leave of absence to proceed to Europe on Medical Certificate with effect from the 24th February 1872.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FIBRES AND SILK.

Fort William, the 26th January 1871.

No. 478.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following advertisement in substitution of the one published under Notification No. 145, dated the 11th January 1870:—

ADVERTISEMENT.

1.—The Government of India, after communication with various Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in India, and with persons interested in the subject, has arrived at the conclusion that the only real obstacle to the development of an extensive trade in the fibre of Rhea or China-grass is the want of suitable machinery for separating the fibre and bark from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, the cost of effecting such separation by manual labor being great.

2.—The demand for the fibre is now large, and, no doubt, might be extended with reduced prices, and there is a practically unlimited extent of country in India where the plant could be grown.

3.—The requirements of the case appear to be some machinery or process capable of producing, with the aid of animal, water, or steam-power, a ton of fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £50 per ton in the English market, at a total cost—all processes of manufacture and allowance for wear and tear included—of not more than £15 per ton. The said processes are to be understood to include all the operations performed, after the cutting and transport of the plant to the place of manufacture to the completion of the manufacture of fibre of the quality above described. The machinery must be simple, strong, durable, and cheap, and should be suited for erection at or near the plantations, as the refuse is very useful as manure for continued cultivation.

4.—To stimulate the invention or adaptation of such machinery or process, the Government of India hereby offers a prize of £5,000 for the machine and process that best fulfils all the requirements named above.

5.—Rewards of moderate amount will be given for really meritorious inventions even though failing to meet entirely all the conditions named.

6.—Owing to the delay that has taken place in maturing the preliminary arrangements, the Government of India has decided that the competition will not be held until the 1st April 1872, thus affording a much longer time than was originally intended for the preparation of machines and their transport to the locality appointed for the competition. The Government Rhea Plantation at Saharunpore, in the North-Western Provinces, has been fixed as the place where the public competition will be held, and the Government of India will provide one or more small steam-engines to work the machinery during the public competition.

7.—All machinery, &c., intended for trial must be brought by the competitors at their own charge to the Saharunpore Rhea Plantation, and kept ready before the 1st April 1872, to be there worked under the own supervision, or under that of their representatives, for a sufficient length of time to enable the judges appointed by Government to determine whether all the conditions named have been complied with. The prize machine is to be transferred, if required, to Government at 5 per cent. above cost price; the patent right in any such machine to be also transferred, if required, to Government, on the latter securing to the patentee a royalty of 5 per cent. on the cost price of all machines manufactured under the patent during its currency.

8.—Arrangements have now been completed for the supply of dried Rhea stems to intending competitors, both in this country and in Europe, to enable them to form a correct idea of the nature of the plant which their machinery will be required to deal with. Persons in Europe desirous to obtain small supplies of dried Rhea stems for the above purpose, should apply to the Secretary of State for India. Intending competitors in this country, desirous of obtaining supplies of the article, must submit applications to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, in the Form A hereto annexed, prior to the 1st of March 1871; and those who are desirous of testing their machinery on the fresh Rhea at the Government Rhea Plantation at Saharunpore during the year 1871, must submit their applications to the same authority, in the Form B hereto annexed, prior to the 1st April 1871. The former will have to pay the expenses that may be incurred in packing and despatching the stems. The latter will have to provide all labor and motive power necessary for, and to pay all expenses connected with, their experiments: the fibre turned out by their machines during such experiments to become the property of Government.

9.—In order to enable the Government to arrange for the provision of a sufficient stock of fresh Rhea stems for the purposes of the formal competition in April 1872, it is necessary to ascertain beforehand the number of machines that are likely to take part in it; and intending competitors are therefore requested to submit, prior to the 1st May 1871, and in the Form C also hereto annexed, notices of intention to compete.

Form A.

APPLICATION FOR DRIED STEMS OF THE RHEA.

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.

Name of Applicant.	Profession or Occupation.	Address in full.	Quantity of dried stems applied for.	Locality to which it is desired that the stems be transmitted.	Name of nearest Railway Station to locality entered in preceding column.

On hearing from the Superintendent of the Government Rhea Plantation, Saharunpore, the amount of the expenses to be incurred in packing and despatching the quantity of stems above applied for, or such lesser quantity as may be allotted to me, as also the cost of carriage of such quantity to (here insert the locality to which it is desired that the stems be forwarded), or to the nearest Railway Station, I promise to remit the total amount so required to the said officer, and I acknowledge that the packing and transmission of such stems will be entirely at my risk.

(Name in full)

(Date)

(Place)

Form B.

APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION TO MAKE PRELIMINARY EXPERIMENTS FOR TESTING MACHINERY AT THE GOVERNMENT RHEA PLANTATION, SAHARUNPORE.

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.

Name of Applicant.	Profession or Occupation.	Address in full.	Brief description of machinery proposed to be tested.	Date on which applicant, if permitted, proposes to commence testing his machinery.	Approximate amount of green stem which applicant expects will be necessary for testing the machinery.

I acknowledge that, if permission be granted to me to test the above-described machinery at the Government Plantation, such permission will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—I am to provide all labor and motive power necessary for, and to pay all expenses connected with, testing my machinery.

2nd.—I am bound to conform to such rules in regard to time and place of conducting my experiments, hours of working, and the like, as the Superintendent of the Plantation may lay down for my guidance.

3rd.—I shall receive only such quantities of green stem, and at such time or times as, with reference to the other claims upon him, the Superintendent may find convenient to allot me.

4th.—All fibre, &c., turned out by my machines during these experiments, with stems furnished by Government, will be the property of Government.

(Name in full)

(Date)

(Place)

Form C.

NOTICE OF MACHINERY INTENDED TO COMPETE FOR THE GOVERNMENT RHEA MACHINERY PRIZES
AT THE TRIALS TO BE HELD AT SAHARUNPORE IN APRIL 1872 AND SUBSEQUENT MONTHS.

PARTIES INTENDING TO COMPETE.			Number of different kinds of machines which competitor desires to take part in the trials.	Brief description of each kind of machine.	Motive power required to work the machine.	Date by which the machines will be ready at Saharunpore for trial.
Name in full.	Profession or Occupation.	Residence in full.				

In proposing to enter the above-noted machinery for the Saharunpore competitive trials I do so under the full understanding that—

1st.—I shall be bound to conform to all rules and regulations in regard to all matters in any way connected with these trials that may be laid down by Government, or by the judges appointed by Government to preside over these, and that failing to do so, I shall forfeit all claim to any prize, reward, or recompense from Government, and entirely disqualify my machinery for the competition.

2nd.—All fibre, &c., turned out by my machinery during the trials, with stems furnished by Government, will be the property of Government.

(Name in full)

(Date)
(Place)

Simla, the 9th November 1871.

No. 142.—Eighty maunds weight of dried rhea stems is now available at Saharunpore for distribution.

Applications for samples not exceeding five maunds should be made to the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Saharunpore who will supply the quantity required, on payment of all transit charges.

FORESTS.

Fort William, the 12th March 1872.

No. 351.—Mr. F. H. C. Cox, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in the Central Provinces, is granted twenty months' leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate, with effect from the 28th October 1871.

The 15th March 1872.

No. 367.—Mr. W. Righy, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in the Panjab, is granted 18 months' leave of absence, on medical certificate, to England, and one month's subsidiary leave, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. E. Fendall is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade during the absence of Mr. W. Righy on leave, or until further orders. Mr. Fendall is attached to the Panjab.

No. 369.—The following officiating appointments have been made in the Forest Department:—

Mr. O. Greig, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in the North-Western Provinces, to officiate as an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, *vice* Mr. W. Brereton, officiating as Deputy Conservator. Mr. Greig will continue to be employed in the North-Western Provinces.

Mr. J. S. Mackay, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Panjab, to officiate as an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, *vice* Mr. C. F. Elliott, on leave. Mr. Mackay will continue to be employed in the Panjab.

Mr. J. McKee, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Central Provinces, to officiate as an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, *vice* Mr. W. C. Midwinter, whose services have been transferred to the Civil Department. Mr. McKee will, however, be attached to the Central Provinces.

Mr. G. Richardson, Supernumerary Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in Oudh, to officiate as an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, *vice* Mr. Cox on leave. Mr. Richardson is posted to the Central Provinces.

These appointments will have effect from the date of the present orders.

SURVEYS.

The 15th March 1872.

No. 160.—The following appointments in the Geological Survey of India will take effect from the 13th June last, the date on which Mr. H. B. Medlicott, Deputy Superintendent for Bengal, availed himself of the leave of absence granted in Notification of the Home Department No. 2334, dated the 12th May last:—

Mr. W. King, an Assistant of the 2nd Grade, to officiate as an Assistant of the 1st Grade.

Mr. F. R. Mallet, Assistant of the 3rd Grade, to officiate as an Assistant of the 2nd Grade.

GENERAL.

The 12th March 1872.

No. 193.—Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, returned from the leave granted to him in Notification No. 498, dated the 29th November last, and resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 9th instant. The unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

Mr. J. Geoghegan, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 9th instant.

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY.

Fort William, the 9th March 1872.

No. 33M.—LEAVE.—Captain R. G. Loch, 2nd in Command, Eripoora Irregular Force, is granted forty-five days' privilege leave of absence from the 16th of March 1872.

POLITICAL.

The 13th March 1872.

No. 607P.—In recognition of his services to Government and of his meritorious exertions in the cause of Medical Science, the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to confer on Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ruheem Khan, of the Lahore Medical School, the title of Khan Bahadoor as a personal distinction.

The 15th March 1872.

No. 633P.—In continuation of Notification No. 1333P of 30th June 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify as follows, regarding the declaration to be made under Section 3 of the Naturalization Act, 1870, by British subjects naturalized in the United States of America, in order to renounce their status as naturalized American citizens and to resume British nationality:—

WHEREAS by Section 3 of the Naturalization Act, 1870, it was provided as follow:—

“When Her Majesty has entered into a Convention with any foreign State to the effect that the subjects or citizens of that State who have been naturalized as British subjects may divest themselves of their status as such subjects, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to declare that such Convention has been entered into by Her Majesty; and from

and after the date of such Order in Council any person being originally a subject or citizen of the State referred to in such Order, who has been naturalized as a British subject, may, within such limit of time as may be provided in the Convention, make a declaration of alienage, and from and after the date of his so making such declaration such person shall be regarded as an alien, and as a subject of the State to which he originally belonged as aforesaid.

“A declaration of alienage may be made as follows, that is to say—if the declarant be in the United Kingdom, in the presence of any Justice of the Peace; if elsewhere in Her Majesty’s dominions, in the presence of any Judge of any Court of Civil or Criminal Jurisdiction, of any Justice of the Peace, or of any other Officer for the time being authorized by law in the place in which the declarant is to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose; if out of Her Majesty’s dominions, in the presence of any Officer in the Diplomatic or Consular Service of Her Majesty.”

And whereas, in pursuance of the said section, Her Majesty entered into a Convention with the United States of America which was signed at London, May 13th, 1870, and the ratifications of which were exchanged at London, August 10th, 1870, to the following effect:—

“Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the President of the United States of America being desirous to regulate the citizenship of British subjects who have emigrated or who may emigrate from the British dominions to the United States of America, and of citizens of the United States of America who have emigrated or who may emigrate from the United States of America to the British dominions, have resolved to conclude a Convention for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say—

“Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Hon’ble George William Frederick, Earl of Clarendon, Baron Hyde of Hindon, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty’s Most Hon’ble Privy Council, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon’ble Order of the Bath, Her Britannic Majesty’s Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

“and the President of the United States of America, John Lothrop Motley, Esq., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Her Britannic Majesty;

“who after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

“ARTICLE I.

“British subjects who have become, or shall become, and are naturalized, according to law within the United States of America, as citizens thereof, shall, subject to the provisions of Article II, be held by Great Britain to be in all respects and for all purposes citizens of the United States, and shall be treated as such by Great Britain.

“Reciprocally, citizens of the United States of America who have become, or shall become, and are naturalized, according to law within the British dominions, as British subjects, shall, subject to the provisions of Article II, be held by the United States to be in all respects and for all purposes British subjects, and shall be treated as such by the United States.

“ARTICLE II.

“Such British subjects as aforesaid, who have become and are naturalized as citizens within the United States, shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization and to resume their British nationality, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after the twelfth day of May 1870.

“Such citizens of the United States as aforesaid, who have become and are naturalized within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty as British subjects, shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization, and to resume their nationality as citizens of the United States, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention.

“The manner in which this renunciation may be made and publicly declared, shall be agreed upon by the Governments of the respective countries.

“ARTICLE III.

“If any such British subject as aforesaid, naturalized in the United States, should renew his residence within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, Her Majesty’s Government may, on his own application, and on such conditions as that Government may think fit to impose,

re-admit him to the character and privileges of a British subject, and the United States shall not, in that case, claim him as a citizen of the United States on account of his former naturalization.

"In the same manner, if any such citizen of the United States as aforesaid, naturalized within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, should renew his residence in the United States, the United States' Government may, on his own application, and on such conditions as that Government may think fit to impose, re-admit him to the character and privileges of a citizen of the United States, and Great Britain shall not, in that case, claim him as a British subject on account of his former naturalization.

"ARTICLE IV.

"The present Convention shall be ratified by Her Britannic Majesty and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as may be within twelve months from the date hereof.

"In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

"Done at London the thirteenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

"(L. S.) CLARENDON.

"(L. S.) JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY."

AND WHEREAS a further Convention, supplementary to the foregoing Convention, was signed at Washington, February 23rd, 1871, (the ratifications being exchanged at Washington, May 4th, 1871), and was to the following effect:—

"Whereas by the second Article of the Convention between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America for regulating the citizenship of subjects and citizens of the contracting parties who have emigrated or may emigrate from dominions of the one to those of the other party, signed at London on the 13th of May 1870, it was stipulated that the manner in which the renunciation by such subjects and citizens of their naturalization, and the resumption of their native allegiance, may be made and publicly declared, should be agreed upon by the Governments of the respective countries; Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the President of the United States of America, for the purpose of effecting such agreement, have resolved to conclude a Supplemental Convention and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say, Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir Edward Thornton, Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, and Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, and the President of the United States of America, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, who have agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE I.

"Any person being originally a citizen of the United States, who had previously to May 13th, 1870, been naturalized as a British subject, may at any time before August 10th, 1872 and any British subject, who at the date first aforesaid had been naturalized as a citizen within the United States, may at any time before May 12th, 1872, publicly declare his renunciation of such naturalization by subscribing an instrument in writing substantially in the form hereunto appended, and designated as Annex A.

"Such renunciation by an original citizen of the United States of British nationality shall, within the territories and jurisdiction of the United States, be made in duplicate, in the presence of any Court authorized by law for the time being to admit aliens to naturalization, or before the Clerk or Prothonotary of any such Court; if the declarant be beyond the territories of the United States, it shall be made in duplicate before any Diplomatic or Consular Officer of the United States. One of such duplicates shall remain of record in the custody of the Court or Officer in whose presence it was made; the other shall be, without delay, transmitted to the Department of State.

"Such renunciation, if declared by an original British subject, of his acquired nationality as a citizen of the United States, shall, if the declarant be in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, be made in duplicate, in the presence of a Justice of the Peace; if elsewhere in Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, in triplicate, in the presence of any Judge of

Civil or Criminal Jurisdiction, of any Justice of the Peace, or of any other Officer for the time being authorized by law in the place in which the declarant is, to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose; if out of Her Majesty's dominions, in triplicate, in the presence of any Officer in the Diplomatic or Consular Service of Her Majesty.

"ARTICLE II.

"The contracting parties hereby engage to communicate each to the other, from time to time, lists of the persons who within their respective dominions and territories, or before their Diplomatic and Consular Officers, have declared their renunciation of naturalization, with the dates and places of making such declarations, and such information as to the abode of the declarants, and the time and places of their naturalization, as they may have furnished.

"ARTICLE III.

"The present Convention shall be ratified by Her Britannic Majesty and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as may be convenient.

"In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

"Done at Washington the twenty-third day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

"(L. S.) EDWARD THORNTON.

"(L. S.) HAMILTON FISH.

"ANNEX A.

"I, A. B., of (insert abode), being originally a citizen of the United States of America (or a British subject), and having become naturalized within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty as a British subject (or as a citizen within the United States of America) do hereby renounce my naturalization as a British subject (or citizen of the United States,) and declare that it is my desire to resume my nationality as a citizen of the United States (or British subject).

"(Signed) A. B.

"Made and subscribed before me in (insert country or other subdivision, and state, province, colony, legation, or consulate) this day of
187

"(Signed) E. F.

"Justice of the Peace (or other title).

"(L. S.) EDWARD THORNTON.

"(L. S.) HAMILTON FISH.

AND WHEREAS by an Order made by Her Majesty in Council, 17th August 1870, it was ordered as follows:—

"At the Court of Windsor, the 17th day of August 1870.

"PRESENT:

"The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

"Whereas by 'The Naturalization Act, 1870,' it is enacted that where Her Majesty has entered into a Convention with any foreign State, to the effect that the subjects or citizens of that State who have been naturalized as British subjects may divest themselves of their status as such subjects, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by Order in Council to declare that such Convention has been entered into by Her Majesty; and from and after the date of such Order in Council, any person being originally a subject or citizen of the State referred to in such Order, who has been naturalized as a British subject, may, within such limit of time as may be provided in the Convention, make a declaration of alienage; and from and after the date of his so making such declaration, such person shall be regarded as an alien and as a subject of the State to which he originally belonged as aforesaid. And whereas, on or about the thirteenth day of May last past, a Convention between Her Majesty and the President of the United States of America was duly signed at London, the ratifications whereof were duly exchanged at London, the tenth day of August instant, whereby the subjects or citizens of the United States of America who have been naturalized as British subjects are at liberty to renounce their naturalization, and divest themselves of their status as such British subjects, provided

that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after the exchange of the ratifications of the said Convention. Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth hereby declare that Her Majesty has entered into a Convention with the said United States of America, to the effect that the subjects or citizens of those States who have been naturalized as British subjects may divest themselves of their status as such subjects."

Now, this is to notify that all British subjects who have become and are naturalized, according to the law within the United States of America, as citizens thereof, may renounce such naturalization and resume their British nationality, provided that such renunciation be made before the 12th day of May 1872.

The renunciation is to be made in the following form:—

I., A. B. (*insert abode*), being originally a British subject and having become naturalized as a citizen within the United States of America, do hereby renounce my naturalization as a citizen of the said United States, and declare that it is my desire to resume my nationality as a British subject.

(Signed) A. B.

Made and subscribed before me in (*insert country or other sub-division, and state, province, colony, legation, or consulate*) this day of 187 .

(Signed) E. F.,

Justice of the Peace (or other title).

This declaration must be made as directed in Section 3 of the said Naturalization Act, 1870, hereinbefore recited.

It is further notified that although by the above-recited Convention of the 23rd day of February 1871 it is provided that American citizens who have been naturalized as British subjects should make the declaration of renunciation before an United States' Court of Justice or Diplomatic or Consular Officer of the United States, it is necessary, nevertheless, in order to comply with the terms of the said section three, that such declaration be also made before one of the Officers mentioned in the said section.

It is further notified that no fee will be levied for receiving the declaration hereinbefore mentioned. The said declarations are to be made in triplicate,—one copy is to be delivered to the declarant, one is to be retained in the archives of the *Officer* before whom the declaration is made, and one is to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

No. 635 P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Michele Leone Hernandez as Consul for Italy at Rangoon, with jurisdiction over Arracan, Pegu and Tenasserim.

GENERAL.

The 9th March 1872.

No. 471 G.—Captain E. R. C. Bradford, Political Agent in Baghelkund, is granted one month's leave of absence from the 10th instant, or from the subsequent date in March on which he may avail himself thereof, to enable him to appear before a Medical Board at Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

The 13th March 1872.

No. 517 G.—Major A. C. Hay, Superintendent of the Nagar Division, Mysore Commission, is granted one month's subsidiary leave of absence from the 1st April 1872, to enable him to proceed to Madras, preparatory to embarkation for Europe on the two years' furlough granted by the Madras Government in G. O. dated 30th January 1872.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 15th March 1872.

No. 1972.—Mr. E. M. Palmer is appointed to officiate as an Assistant to the Comptroller General, and to be an Auditor of the Accounts of the Administrator General of Bengal from the 9th instant inclusive.

No. 1981.—Mr. F. M. Bland, Assistant to the Comptroller General, availed himself on the afternoon of the 8th instant of the leave granted to him on the 7th *idem*.

EXPENDITURE.

ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

The 12th March 1872.

No. 1819.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to abolish the office of Assistant to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, and accordingly to sanction the reduction from thirteen to twelve of the number of officers in the fifth class of that Department. With this reduction the sanctioned complement of classified officers in the Department will be as shown in the margin, and the schedule showing how the offices in the Department should be ordinarily distributed among the first five classes, will stand as shown below:—

First Class ...	... 6	to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, and accordingly to sanction the reduction from thirteen to twelve of the number of officers in the fifth class of that Department. With this reduction the sanctioned complement of classified officers in the Department will be as shown in the margin, and the schedule showing how the offices in the Department should be ordinarily distributed among the first five classes, will stand as shown below:—
Second " ...	... 7	
Third " ...	... 10	
Fourth " ...	... 10	
Fifth " ...	... 12	
Sixth " ...	... 9	
TOTAL	... 54	

FIRST CLASS,—SIX OFFICES.

Accountants General and Commissioners of the Department of Issue of the Government Paper Currency in Madras and Bombay; Accountant General, Bengal; Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad Circle; and two of the following three offices, *viz.*, Deputy Comptroller General, Inspector of Local Offices of Account, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

SECOND CLASS,—SEVEN OFFICES.

Deputy Comptroller General, Inspector of Local Offices of Account, or Assistant Secretary to the Government of India; Accountant General, Punjab, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle; Accountant General, British Burmah; Deputy Accountants General in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and North-Western Provinces.

THIRD CLASS,—TEN OFFICES.

Assistant Comptroller General; Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Nagpore Circle; Deputy Accountants General in Mysore, Hyderabad, and the Punjab; Assistant Accountants General in Madras and Bombay; Assistant Commissioners of Paper Currency in Calcutta and Bombay; one Assistant to the Comptroller General.

FOURTH CLASS,—TEN OFFICES.

Personal Assistant to the Financial Member of the Governor General's Council; Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces; three Assistants to the Comptroller General; one Assistant to the Accountant General, Madras; one Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay; one Assistant to the Accountant General, Bengal; Assistant to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency in Calcutta; Assistant to the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay.

FIFTH CLASS,—TWELVE OFFICES.

Two Assistants to the Comptroller General; Assistants to Accountants and Deputy Accountants General, as follows:—

In Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, two each. In Madras, Bombay, British Burmah, and the Central Provinces, one each.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 13th March 1872.

No. 1835.—The following extract from a Resolution No. 4806, recorded in this Department on the 31st October 1871, is published for general information:—

“The Governor General in Council is pleased to empower local Governments to lay down rules for the grant to Uncovenanted Servants of leave of absence for the purpose of attending examinations, provided that the rules prescribed are not more liberal than those sanctioned for Covenanted Officers.”

2. In the above extract, the term “local Governments” includes local Administrations.

No. 1932.—Mr. G. H. R. Hart, Officiating Personal Assistant to the Financial Member of the Governor General’s Council, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

The 14th March 1872.

No. 2008.—In supersession of existing rules regarding leave of absence from duty to public servants in the Civil Department, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Civil Leave Code.

As regards Covenanted Civil Servants, no change is made, except that it is expressly laid down that no officer can have “ordinary” furlough if he have rendered less than three years’ service; a restriction which, in the rules of 1868, was only implied.

As regards Uncovenanted Servants, the Code includes the recent orders of the Secretary of State, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 17th February last, but the following changes have been made in the original form of the rules:—

<i>Sections of the proposed rules.</i>	<i>Change.</i>
IV.—The qualification is three years’ service, and not three years’ “active” service.	
VIII (b).—The restriction in the last sentence is omitted.	
IX.—Special leave without allowances is not reckoned as leave taken, in calculating the amount of furlough due.	
XXI.—The additional week at the end of furlough is not admitted.	
XXII.—Leave on medical certificate without allowances is not reckoned as furlough taken.	

One or two of the subsidiary rules are slightly altered, *e. g.*, 24, 9; and a few rules regarding procedure, which were not in the first Code, have been inserted; and a proviso has been added in section 6 (b).

The new rules for the Uncovenanted Service shall be deemed to have come into effect on the 3rd January 1871, being the day on which the despatch of the Secretary of State, No. 451, dated 6th December 1871, was received.

Officers who have taken leave since the 3rd January 1871 may apply for any additional allowances to which, by the rules now published under the orders of the Secretary of State, they may be entitled. But no reductions are to be made in the allowances of officers now on leave, in consequence of the leave allowances being calculated on “average salary” instead of on pay.

THE CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

- „ II.—DEFINITIONS.
- „ III.—FURLough.
- „ IV.—SPECIAL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.
- „ V.—SUBSIDIARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.
- „ VI.—PRIVILEGE LEAVE OF ABSENCE.
- „ VII.—EXAMINATION LEAVE OF ABSENCE.
- „ VIII.—JOINING TIME.
- „ IX.—EXTENSION AND COMMUTATION OF LEAVE.
- „ X.—PAYMENT OF LEAVE ALLOWANCES.
- „ XI.—LAST-PAY CERTIFICATE.
- „ XII.—RETURN TO DUTY.
- „ XIII.—APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE.

SCHEDULE A.—OF UNCOVENANTED OFFICERS TO WHOM THE NEW RULES APPLY.

APPENDIX.—FORMS FOR LAST-PAY CERTIFICATE.

SUPPLEMENT A.—LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

- „ B.—MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.
- „ C.—JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURTS, &c.
- „ D.—LAW OFFICERS.
- „ E.—CHAPLAINS.
- „ F.—UNCOVENANTED OFFICERS GENERALLY.

THE CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Extent of Application.

Section 1.—LEAVE of absence from duty may be granted under the rules in this Code—

Covenanted Servants.

(a), to all Covenanted Civil Servants of the Crown in India, except—

Lieutenant-Governors ;

Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor General, or of the Governor of Madras or Bombay ;

Judges of the High Courts ;

Uncovenanted Servants.

(b), to all Uncovenanted Civil Servants of the classes enumerated in Schedule A, who either have been, or may hereafter be, appointed to the service of the Government of India by, or with the special sanction of, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, or who may be specially admitted to the benefit of these rules.

Servants under contract.

1. Servants under contract are not entitled to leave except in accordance with the terms of their contract. But if a servant of the class defined in clause (b) of this section is, by the terms of his contract of service, entitled to leave under the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules, the rules referred to shall be held to be the rules in this Code.

Section 2.—Leave of absence from duty may be granted under the rules in the Supplements to this Code—

(a), to the officers excepted under Section 1 (a), (Supplements A, B. & C);

(b), to the following officers, being barristers-at-law, or advocates of one of the High Courts of India, or of the Court of Session of Scotland, viz.,—

Judges of the Chief Court of the Panjab ;

First Judges of Small Cause Courts of Presidency Towns ;

Recorder of Rangún ;

Secretary to the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations ;

(Supplement C).

(c), to Law Officers of Government (Supplement D).

(d), to Chaplains (Supplement E) ;

Chaplains.

(e), to Uncovenanted Servants other than those mentioned in Section 1 (b), (Supplement F).

Uncovenanted Servants.

Section 3.—Leave of absence can never be claimed absolutely, as of right. Nothing in these rules must be understood to limit the free discretion of the Government to refuse or revoke leave of absence of any description, at any time, according to the exigencies of the public service.

(1). If a Local Government, under this Section, refuse furlough to an officer of the Bengal Covenanted Civil Service, it should report the refusal for the sanction of the Government of India in the Home Department.

CHAPTER II.

DEFINITIONS.

Section 4.—In these rules—

(a) “Active service” includes, besides time spent on ^{Active Service.} duty:—

(1.) Privilege leave of absence.

1. “Privilege leave” includes the corresponding leave, (then called “short leave on private affairs” and “leave on private affairs”), under the Covenanted Service Leave Rules in force before the 1st July 1868.

(2.) Subsidiary leave of absence.

1. “Subsidiary leave” includes the corresponding leave, (then called “special leave”) under the Covenanted Service Rules in force before the 1st July 1868; and also preparatory leave under the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules.

In the case of Covenanted Civil Servants, it includes also—

(3). The interval between the date of an officer’s first arrival in India and the date on which he joins his first appointment.

1. The date of an officer’s first arrival in India is held to have been as ^{Arrival in India.} follows:—

Before the 31st January 1868,—the date of his actual arrival in India.

From the 31st January 1868 to the 4th May 1869, inclusive,—the date on which he reported his arrival at the capital town of the Presidency to which he was attached; or if he was attached to the North-West Provinces, the Panjab, or Oudh, and had permission to come to India *via* Bombay, the date on which he reported his arrival at Bombay.

On and after the 5th May 1869,—the date on which he reports his arrival either at the seat of the Government to which he is attached, or at any other station to which he is ordered, or permitted to proceed direct.

2. If an officer does not join his first appointment within the joining time allowed him, the interval between the end of such joining time and the date on which he actually joins, is not active service.

(4). Time passed in India, out of employ, on subsistence allowance, but not on furlough.

1. If a Covenanted Civil Servant on his first arrival in India is unable, from illness, to proceed to the seat of the Government to which he is attached, or to any other station to which he is ordered, the local Government in whose jurisdiction he is, may, on medical certificate, grant to him a subsistence allowance of Rs. 250 a month, for not more than two months. Time thus spent is not active service.

(5). Leave of absence within the limits of the East India Company’s Charter, which counted as service and residence under the Covenanted Service Leave Rules in force before the 8th June 1855.

(6). Leave of absence on urgent private affairs granted before the 3rd January 1863.

1. Examination leave of absence is also “active service;” provided that not more than twelve months can be so reckoned to any officer.

2. One year of leave of absence on medical certificate was reckoned as “residence” under the Covenanted Service Leave Rules in force before the 1st July 1868, but is not “active service.”

(b) “Extraordinary leave” means leave of absence granted ^{Extraordinary leave.} otherwise than under the rules in this Code or its Supplements.

Example. Leave in extension of the three years admissible under Section 7.

Continuous service.

(c) "Continuous service" and "continuous active service" mean the service, and active service, of an officer since his last return from leave of the following kinds, namely:—

- in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant, furlough or extraordinary leave, lasting more than three months;
- in the case of an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, furlough special leave, or extraordinary leave, whether more or less than three months;
- or, if he have not had such leave, since the beginning of his active service.

No leave can be included in continuous service, except—

- in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant, privilege leave and special leave.

- in the case of an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, privilege leave.

1. Examination leave may also be included, unless the officer have already had twelve months such leave.

Pay and salary.

(d) "Pay" means substantive pay. The term includes also the subsistence allowance of a Covenanted Civil Servant who has an officiating, but not a substantive appointment. "Salary" is the sum of pay and acting allowance.

1. Personal allowance is, for the purposes of this Code, to be taken as part of an officer's substantive pay.

2. "Salary" does not include house-rent, tentage, or travelling allowances, whether daily, monthly, or annual; nor does it include "local allowances," which are paid in full to the officer performing the duty for which they are given, no part being allowed to an absentee.

Local Government.

(e) "Local Government" includes a Department of the Government of India, a Chief Commissioner, and the Resident at Hyderabad.

CHAPTER III.

FURLough.

Aggregate admissible.

Section 5.—The amount of furlough admissible to a Covenanted Civil Servant, and the aggregate amount of furlough and of special leave with allowances, admissible to an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, is limited to six years. All the rules in the Code are subject to this limitation.

Explanation.—The following leave under other rules is counted as furlough under this Section:—

In the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant,—furlough, and leave with allowances on medical certificate, under former rules.

In the case of an Uncovenanted Civil Servant,—furlough, leave with allowances on medical certificate, and leave on private affairs, under former rules or under the rules in Supplement F of this Code.

Section 6 (a.)—The amount of furlough "earned" by an officer is one-fourth of his active service.

Proviso.—Provided that, in making this calculation for an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, only half of the active service rendered by him in offices other than those included in Schedule A, shall be taken into account.

1. The whole of the active service rendered while officiating in any of the offices included in Schedule A, is to be taken into account.

(b.) The amount of furlough "due" to an officer is the amount due, amount which he has earned, diminished by—

First, in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant,—

- (1) the amount of furlough which he has enjoyed under these or any former rules, except junior furlough under the rules in force before the 8th June 1855;
- (2) the excess over one year in the amount of leave with allowances on medical certificate which he has enjoyed under former rules.

Secondly, in the case of an Uncovenanted Civil Servant,—

- (3) the amount of furlough or special leave with allowances which he has enjoyed under these or any other rules;
- (4) the amount of leave on private affairs or on medical certificate with allowances which he has enjoyed under the rules formerly applicable to him.

1. Leave of the kind described in Section 4 (a 5) is not counted against an officer under this section, or under Section 5.

Proviso.—Provided that if more than two years' furlough be due to an Uncovenanted Civil Servant when he is first admitted to the benefit of these rules, the excess shall be cancelled.

Section 7 (a.)—To an officer who has rendered three years' continuous service, furlough for not more than two years may be granted as follows:—

First, on medical certificate,—unconditionally;

See Section 25, Rule 2.

Secondly, without medical certificate,—subject to these provisos—

- (1) that the furlough be due to him;
- (2) that he have rendered eight years' active service;
- (3) that the whole number of officers absent on furlough and special leave do not exceed the limit appointed by the Government of India.

1. Except on medical certificate, or on very urgent private affairs, furlough or special leave may not be granted to a Covenanted Civil Servant in Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burmah, Ajmír, Mysore and Coorg, and the Berars, if one-fifth of the whole number of officers, Covenanted, Military, and Uncovenanted, serving in the same Commission, are already absent on furlough or special leave. In other Local Governments, it may not be granted, if one-fifth of the whole number of Covenanted Civil Servants serving under the orders of the same Local Government are already absent on furlough or special leave.

(b.) Furlough granted under this section may, on medical certificate, be extended to not more than three years.

Section 8 (a.)—To an officer who has not rendered three years' continuous service, furlough for not more than one year may be granted on medical certificate.

(b.) Furlough granted under this section for less than one year may, on medical certificate, be extended to not more than one year.

Section 9 (a.)—An officer on ordinary furlough has a lien on his substantive appointment, or on a substantive appointment of a like character and not less pay.

Explanation.—Ordinary furlough includes—

Ordinary furlough.

- (1) the first two years of each separate period of furlough under Section 7;

(2) so much of furlough under Section 8 as may be due, provided the officer have rendered six months' continuous active service.

Other furlough.

(b.) On other furlough a Covenanted Civil Servant has no lien, but an Uncovenanted Civil Servant has a lien.

1. An officer may not surrender his lien; and a local Government may not fill up substantively an appointment on which an officer has a lien without transferring the officer to another substantive appointment of not less pay. The saving which accrues to the State by paying acting allowances, instead of substantive, must be carefully secured as a set-off against the cost of leave allowances.

2. An officer may have a lien on an appointment without having actually joined it.

3. An officer on furlough has no claim to substantive promotion; but there is no objection to such promotion.

4. An officer on furlough has no lien on an acting appointment.

ALLOWANCES
On ordinary furlough.

Section 10 (a.)—An officer on ordinary furlough is entitled, subject to the limitations prescribed in clauses (b) and (c) of this section, to a leave allowance equal to half the average salary which he has earned during so much of his continuous active service as is within the three years preceding the day on which he gives up office.

Provided that subsidiary leave shall not be included in active service under this section, nor periods during which an officer has been out of employ in India, otherwise than as a penalty for misconduct.

Limits.

(b.) The maximum leave allowance of a Covenanted Civil Servant on ordinary furlough is, if paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, £250 a quarter, and if paid in India, Rs. 833 $\frac{1}{3}$ a month. The minimum is, if paid at the Home Treasury, £125 a quarter, or his last salary, whichever is less, and if paid in India, Rs. 416 $\frac{2}{3}$ a month, or his last salary, whichever is less.

(c.) The maximum leave allowance of an Uncovenanted Civil Servant on ordinary furlough is, if paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, £200 a quarter, and if paid in India, Rs. 666 $\frac{2}{3}$ a month. There is no minimum limit.

1. An officer on furlough does not forfeit his past leave allowance by resigning the service without returning to India.

On other furlough.

Section 11.—An officer on furlough, other than ordinary, is entitled, if a Covenanted Civil Servant, to subsistence allowance, and if an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, to £120 a quarter paid at the Home Treasury, or Rs. 400 a month paid in India, or to one quarter of the average salary defined in Section 10 (a), whichever is less.

Subsistence allowance.

1. The following are the rates of subsistence allowance for Covenanted Civil Servants:—

To an officer of not more than eight years' actual residence in India Rs. 250 a month.

To an officer of more than eight, but less than twelve years' actual residence in India „ 320 „

To an officer of twelve or more years' actual residence in India „ 400 „

CHAPTER IV.

SPECIAL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Section 12.—Special leave on urgent private affairs may be amount admissible. granted at any time, for not more than six months:

Provided that an officer who has had special leave, must render six years' active service before he can again have such leave.

1. The corresponding leave under the Covenanted Service Leave Rules in force before the 1st July 1868, is "special leave" within the meaning of this proviso.

Section 13.—An officer on special leave has a lien on his lien. substantive appointment, or on a substantive appointment of a like character and not less pay.

See Rules under Section 9.

Section 14 (a).—For the first six months for which an allowances. officer is on special leave, whether the six months be included in the same leave or not, he is entitled to the leave allowance admissible under Section 10.

(b.)—Thereafter he is entitled to no leave allowance.

1. The corresponding leave under the rules in force before the 1st July 1868 is "special leave" within the meaning of this section.

CHAPTER V.

SUBSIDIARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Section 15 (a).—Furlough and special leave, out of India, amount admissible. begin on, and include, the date of the departure of the vessel in which the officer sails; and to an officer taking such leave, subsidiary leave, not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, may be granted from the day on which he gives up office, to the day before that on which his furlough or special leave begins.

(b.)—Furlough and special leave, out of India, end on, and include, the date of the arrival of the vessel in which the officer returns; and to an officer coming back from such leave, subsidiary leave, not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, may be granted, from the day after that on which the vessel arrives, to the day before that on which he assumes the office to which he may be appointed.

1. Subsidiary leave may be granted to a Covenanted Civil Servant retiring from the service, to the same extent, and with the same allowances, as if he were going on furlough. To an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, such leave may be given on half pay for fourteen days, but only if it cause no additional expense to the State.

2. Subsidiary leave for more than thirty days may be granted in cases of necessity; but all such grants, and the reasons for them, must be reported to the Government of India.

3. An officer may leave India, or return to India, by any port he likes; port of embarkation. but the dates by which the beginning and end of furlough and special leave are determined, are the date of the vessel's departure from the port where he first meets it, and arrival at the port where he quits it. For instance, an officer sailing from Calcutta in a vessel which touches at Madras, counts by the date of departure from Calcutta, and not from Madras.

4. The date of the departure of a vessel from Calcutta is held to be the date on which the pilot leaves it at sea.

Reports required.

5. An officer quitting India after subsidiary leave must report his departure to the Local Government which granted him the leave; and he must report his arrival in England to the Secretary of State.

Explanation.—An officer may take furlough or special leave partly in, and partly out of, India. But subsidiary leave is not admissible under clause (a) of this section, unless the furlough or special leave begins as furlough or special leave out of India; nor under clause (b), unless it ends as furlough or special leave out of India.

1. If an officer remains in India after the end of subsidiary leave under clause (a), his furlough or special leave will be held to have begun as furlough or special leave in India, and will be counted from the day on which he gave up office.

Lien.

Section 16. (a.)—An officer on subsidiary leave under clause (a) of Section 15 has, or has not, a lien on an appointment according as he has, or has not, such lien on the first day of the leave to which it is subsidiary.

(b.)—An officer on subsidiary leave under clause (b) of Section 15 has, or has not, a lien on an appointment according as he has, or has not, such lien on the day last preceding the subsidiary leave.

ALLOWANCES.

Section 17. An officer on subsidiary leave is entitled to allowances as follows:—

Ordinary furlough.

(a) If the leave immediately following, or immediately preceding, the subsidiary leave be ordinary furlough, or if it be special leave, and the officer have not had leave subsidiary to a former special leave,—the allowance admissible under Section 10, but calculated, in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant, without limitation of maximum or minimum.

Other furlough.

(b) If the leave immediately following, or immediately preceding, the subsidiary leave, be furlough other than ordinary,—the allowance admissible under Section 11.

Special leave.

(c) If the leave be subsidiary to special leave, and the officer have had leave subsidiary to a former special leave,—no allowance.

(d) If the officer, under Section 24, have ceased to have a lien on a substantive appointment,—subsistence allowance in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant, and no allowance in the case of an Uncovenanted Civil Servant.

1. The corresponding leave under the Covenanted Service Rules in force before the 1st July 1868 is special leave within the meaning of this section.

Privilege leave allowances.

2. An officer may draw allowances as if he were on privilege leave, for any part of his subsidiary leave under clause (a) of Section 15, for which, if he were not going on furlough or special leave, privilege leave would be admissible to him.

CHAPTER VI.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AMOUNT ADMISSIBLE.

Section 18.—Privilege leave may be granted as follows:—

After eleven months' uninterrupted duty,—for not more than one month.

After twenty-two months' uninterrupted duty,—for not more than two months.

After thirty-three months' uninterrupted duty,—for not more than three months.

1. To Uncovenanted Judicial and Educational Officers, whose duties are Officers who have vacations. not continuous, and who enjoy regular vacations, during which they are allowed to be absent from duty, privilege leave is not admissible except in case of urgent necessity.

2. The Local Government may, with the sanction of the Government of India, impose similar restrictions in the case of Covenanted Officers.

3. Before privilege leave can be granted to an officer, he must record a Declaration required declaration that he has no intention of retiring or of taking furlough, special leave, or leave on private affairs or medical certificate, within three months of his return to duty. Though not absolutely debarred by this declaration from applying to retire or to take such leave within the three months, he should, if he does so, explain fully his change of mind.

4. Time spent on subsidiary leave does not qualify for privilege leave. Qualification. But if an officer returning from leave be, solely for the convenience of the Local Government, and not for any fault of his own, prevented from joining an appointment on which he has a lien, or if he be kept out of employ on subsistence allowance, then duty qualifying for privilege leave begins on the day on which he presents himself to the Local Government ready for duty.

5. When an officer is first appointed to the public service, duty qualifying for privilege leave does not begin until he takes charge of a particular office.

6. "Examination-leave" may, if the examination for which it was granted be successfully passed, count as duty qualifying for privilege leave, unless the officer have already had twelve months' such leave.

7. Suspension as a penalty for misconduct is an interruption of duty within the meaning of this section.

8. If an officer remains absent after the end of examination-leave or of joining-time, the period of absence cannot count as duty qualifying for privilege leave, and unless the absence is accounted for to the satisfaction of the Local Government, it is an interruption of duty within the meaning of this section.

Section 19. (a).—If less than the whole amount of privilege Instalments. leave admissible under Section 18 be at first granted, the rest may be granted afterwards, either at one time, or in instalments:

Provided that no privilege leave may be granted under this clause after less than six months' uninterrupted duty.

1. Officer absent on privilege leave has been recalled to duty on public grounds, the next instalment of the leave may be granted without reference to this proviso.

(b) Duty qualifying for fresh privilege leave begins at the end of the leave first granted; and further leave under clause (a) of this section, though not counting as duty, does not interrupt duty for fresh privilege leave.

(c) Fresh privilege leave, if admissible under Section 18, may be granted in combination with leave under clause (a) of this section:

Provided that no length of duty can, under any circumstances, qualify for more than three months' privilege leave.

Section 20.—An officer on privilege leave has a lien on his substantive appointment. Lien. He has also a lien on his officiating appointment, so long as it is not resumed by an officer having a superior lien on it.

ALLOWANCES.

Section 21.—An officer on privilege leave is entitled to a leave allowance equal to the pay or salary which he would earn if he held or officiated in the appointment on which he has a lien.

1. If privilege leave is granted to an officer who holds an appointment sanctioned only for a limited time, and for a special purpose, he is not entitled, during privilege leave, to any special allowance attached to the appointment.

Acting allowances.

2. If an officer on privilege leave obtains officiating promotion which, were he on duty, would, without involving any increase or change of duties or responsibility, entitle him to acting allowance or increased acting allowance, he is entitled to the acting allowance, or increased acting allowance, from the date of such promotion.

3. An officer on privilege leave is entitled to acting allowance, even though another officer be appointed to act for him.

House-rent.

4. If an officer, who has been temporarily promoted from a lower to a higher officiating appointment, takes privilege leave on being relieved of the latter, and the Local Government declares that, on being so relieved, he has reverted to the lower officiating appointment, his allowances on leave shall be calculated as if he had rejoined it.

5. In Bombay, an officer on privilege leave may draw the house-rent or tentage attached to his appointment, if he places his house or tent at the disposal of the officer, if any, who officiates for him. The officiating officer cannot draw the house-rent or tentage attached to the same appointment. But if the officiating officer, for a reason which the Local Government considers sufficient, refuses the accommodation placed at his disposal, the allowance is to be drawn by him and not by the absentee.

CHAPTER VII.

EXAMINATION LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Examination-leave.

1. A Covenanted Civil Servant, who is a candidate for one of the rewards offered for the study of Oriental Languages, may be allowed leave for one month for the purpose of being examined.

2. If he pass the examination, he may be allowed similar leave for another month.

3. An officer on examination-leave has a lien on his appointment (substantive or officiating), and is entitled to leave allowance, as if he were on privilege leave.

CHAPTER VIII.

JOINING-TIME.

[The rules in this Chapter apply to all officers in civil employ.]

Amount admissible.

1. Joining-time is the time allowed to an officer to proceed from one station to another when his appointment is changed, or when, being unemployed, he is appointed to any office. An officer is held to be on duty during joining-time, if he is entitled to allowances.

2. Joining-time is allowed as follows:—

For that part of the route for which railway is available,—one day for every hundred miles.

For that part of the route for which steamer is available,—one day for every hundred miles, or such longer time as the steamer may actually occupy.

Where neither railway nor steamer is available,—one day for every ten miles.

And six days in addition to the whole thus calculated.

Sundays are excluded in the calculation of joining-time.

3. The full joining-time is allowed only if it is spent *bond fide* in preparation for the journey or in progress from one station to another; and no more than three months may be given under any circumstances. The Government also, which orders a transfer, may limit the duration of joining-time.

4. When an officer, after giving over charge of his office at one station on transfer or reversion to another, takes privilege or examination-leave before joining the office to which he has been transferred, or to which he has reverted; or when an officer, while on privilege or examination-leave, is transferred to a station other than that from which he took leave,—he is entitled to joining time in addition to his privilege or examination-leave. The joining-time of an officer transferred during privilege or examination-leave, will be counted from his old station, or from the place where he received the order of transfer, whichever is nearer to his new station.

5. An officer, the head quarters of whose office are not fixed at one station, must, on the expiry of leave, rejoin his office wherever either the head quarters of the office or his *locum tenens* may actually be, provided that the Government or other authority by whom the leave was granted, may, for any public reason, permit or require the officer to rejoin elsewhere.

6. If an officer, during transit from one appointment to another, obtains furlough on medical certificate (with or without subsidiary leave prefixed), he will be allowed only the joining-time calculated for the journey from his old station to the furthest place to which he has proceeded on his route to his new station.

7. Except in the case mentioned in the next rule, an officer draws *allowances* during joining-time the following allowances:—

(a) First, as regards pay,—

the pay which he drew in his old appointment, or that which he draws in his new, whichever is less.

(b) Second, as regards acting allowance:—

(1) if transferred from an officiating appointment to an appointment, officiating or substantive, of not less salary,—the acting allowance of his old appointment;

(2) if, after being promoted from a lower to a higher officiating appointment, with retention of lien on the lower one, he is relieved of the higher and returns to the lower officiating appointment, or to another appointment, officiating or substantive, of not less salary,—the acting allowance of the lower officiating appointment;

(3) Provided that no officer can draw acting allowance for any appointment after any one having a superior lien on it has resumed it.

8. An officer who has no substantive appointment, and is not in the Covenanted Civil Service or the Army, is not entitled to any allowance during joining-time; but if such an officer, while officiating in an office, is transferred to another office in the same department, and under the same Local Government, the Local Government may allow him to draw, during his transit, the allowance to which he would be entitled under Rule 7.

Illustration.—A, who has no substantive appointment, but is officiating as Sub-Registrar of Assurances in Bardwan, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Rajshahye, and subsequently transferred to officiate as Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Patna, A is not entitled to any allowance during his transit from Bardwan to Rajshahye, but he may be allowed by the Local Government to draw, during his transit from Rajshahye to Patna, the allowance to which he would be entitled under Rule 7.

CHAPTER IX.

EXTENSION AND COMMUTATION OF LEAVE.

Extension and
Commutation.

Section 22. Except as provided in Section 15, no kind of leave can be granted in continuation of any other kind; but any leave may be retrospectively changed for any other kind or amount of leave which might at first have been granted:

Provided that the grant, or extension of furlough, under this rule (otherwise than on medical certificate), is subject to Proviso 3 in Section 7 (a).

1. Except by the Secretary of State, leave cannot be changed or extended without the permission of the Local Government which originally granted it.

2. Examination-leave may be granted in continuation of privilege leave, but no kind of leave, except furlough on medical certificate, can be granted in continuation of examination-leave.

3. When privilege leave is, on medical certificate, retrospectively changed for furlough out of India, so much of the leave passed before the departure of the vessel in which the officer sails, may be treated as subsidiary leave under clause (a) of Section 15, as might have been granted as subsidiary leave, if the officer had originally obtained furlough, and not privilege leave.

CHAPTER X.

PAYMENT OF LEAVE ALLOWANCES.

[The rules in this Chapter apply to all officers in civil employ.]

Allowances how payable.

Section 23 (a). Leave allowances are payable in India after the end of each month; but an officer on furlough or special leave out of India may, at his option, take payment at the Home treasury of the Government of India.

1. An officer quitting India on furlough or special leave must take with him a last-pay certificate, whether he intends to draw his allowances in England or not. For rules, see next Chapter.

Treasury forms.

2. A gazetted officer may draw his allowances at any treasury in India. If he signs the bill himself, he must either appear in person at the place of payment, or must furnish a life-certificate by a Covenanted Civil Servant, a Magistrate, a Notary, a Banker, or a Minister of Religion. If he draws the allowances through an authorised agent, the agent must either furnish a life-certificate as above, or must execute a bond to refund over-payments. A life-certificate may be given periodically, a bond being given to cover intermediate payments not supported by the life-certificate.

(Forms of life-certificate may be procured at the India Office, London).

3. A non-gazetted officer can draw his leave allowances only at the treasury whence his salary is disbursed, and under the signature of the head of the office to which he is attached; this officer is responsible for any over-charges, and no other security is required.

Exchange with England.

(b). If payment be taken at the Home treasury, it is made quarterly, and rupees are converted into sterling at the rate of exchange fixed, for the time being, for financial transactions between the Imperial and the Indian treasuries.

1. If an officer's contract of service contains a stipulation to the effect that "a pound sterling shall be considered equal to and calculated after the rate of ten rupees," his leave allowances shall be converted into sterling at that rate.

CHAPTER XI.

LAST-PAY CERTIFICATE.

(The rules in this Chapter apply to all officers in civil employ.)

1. No officer (unless he has been newly appointed to the service of Government), can begin to draw pay or allowances at any treasury in India or at the Home treasury of the Government of India, without producing a last-pay certificate from the treasury where his pay or allowances were last disbursed, or from the Accountant General within whose jurisdiction that treasury is.

2. An officer must, if possible, appear personally at the office where his last-pay certificate is completed.

3. The following are the rules and forms prescribed for the issue of last-pay certificates in India.

The cases in which these certificates are given are thus classified:—

Case I.—To an officer proceeding on leave to Europe and embarking at a port in the presidency or province in which he is employed;

Case II.—To an officer proceeding on leave to Europe and embarking at a port in another presidency or province;

(a) If he be employed at, or have to pass through, the station of the Accountant General of his presidency or province;

(b) If he be not employed at, and have not to pass through, that station;

Case III.—To an officer proceeding on leave from one place in India to another, whether the two places are or are not within the same presidency or province;

Case IV.—To an officer proceeding on duty from one presidency or province to another;

Case V.—To an officer proceeding on duty from one place to another in the same presidency or province.

The rules for each of these cases are as follows:—

CASE I.

The Accountant General should give the officer a certificate in Form A, Officer embarking in his own presidency, Appendix B, and, save in the cases below excepted, forward a duplicate certificate, in the same form, to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State.

Exceptions.—1. If the officer embark at a port in British Burmah, the Accountant General should forward the duplicate form direct to the Financial Department of the Government of India for transmission to the Secretary of State.

2. If the officer embark at Calcutta, the Accountant General should, in like manner, forward the duplicate form to the Financial Department after filling up the blanks in the pilot's certificate at its foot.

CASE II (a).

The Accountant General should pay the officer* his allowances up to the date of his departure from his (the Accountant General's) station, and should give him a certificate in Form B, Appendix B, leaving the 5th, 7th, and 8th spaces blank, and send a duplicate, after signing the letter on the reverse, to the Accountant General, or (if there be no Accountant General) to the officer in charge of the treasury at the port at which the absentee intends to embark for Europe. The Accountant General or Treasury Officer at the port of embarkation should follow the instructions in the letter addressed to him, and return the original form to the officer. If he be an Accountant General, he should forward the duplicate to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and address a letter in the Form E, Appendix B, to the Accountant General of the officer's presidency; but if he be a Treasury Officer, he should forward the duplicate to the Accountant General of his own presidency, who will forward it to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and address a letter in the Form F, Appendix B, to the Accountant General of the absentee's presidency.

* The officer, if he be not employed at the Accountant General's station, should bring a last-pay certificate, in a form similar to Form M, from the officer in charge of the treasury where his salary was last disbursed.

CASE II (b).

The Accountant General should send to the officer a certificate in Form C, Appendix B, leaving the 5th, 7th, and 8th spaces blank, and forward a duplicate to the Accountant General or Treasury Officer at the port at which the officer intends to embark for Europe. Before the officer's departure from his station, the officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay should fill up and attest the certificate at the end of the original Form C. The Accountant General or Treasury Officer at the port at which the officer intends to embark should follow the instructions in the letter to his address on the back of Form C, and after copying the entries and signature from the certificate at the end of the original form into the duplicate, should return the original form to the officer. If he be an Accountant General, he should forward the duplicate certificate to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and forward a copy of the certificate at the end of the form to the Accountant General of the absentee's presidency, with a letter in the Form G, Appendix B; but if he be a Treasury Officer, he should forward the duplicate Form E to the Accountant General of his own presidency, who will send it to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and forward a copy of the certificate at the end of the form to the Accountant General of the absentee's presidency, with a letter in the Form H, Appendix B.

But in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant, or a Military Officer in civil employ, or an Uncovenanted Civil Servant of the class as specified in Section 1 (b) of the Code, if the officer's appointment have been changed within the period, on his average salary for which the leave allowance is to be calculated, the rate of leave allowance will sometimes depend on the date on which he may make over charge of his office, and the Accountant General may not be aware of that date at the time the last-pay certificate is prepared. In such cases, the Accountant General should send to the officer a document in the Form D, Appendix B, leaving the 5th, 6th, 8th, and 9th spaces on the face of the form blank, and should forward a duplicate of it to the Accountant General or Treasury Officer at the port at which the officer intends to embark. Before the officer's departure from his station, the officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay should fill up the 6th space on the face of the original form, and fill up and attest the certificate at the end of that form. The Accountant General or Treasury Officer at the port at which the officer intends to embark should follow the instructions in the letter to his address on the back of the form, and having copied in the duplicate form the entry in the 6th space on the face of the original form and the entries and signature in the certificate at the end should return the original form to the absentee. If he be an Accountant General, he should forward the duplicate form to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and send a copy of the certificate at the end of the form to the Accountant General of the absentee's presidency with a letter in the Form K, Appendix B; but if he be a Treasury Officer, he should forward the duplicate Form D to the Accountant General of his own presidency, who will send it on to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and forward a copy of the certificate at the end of the Form D to the Accountant General of the absentee's presidency with a letter in the Form L, Appendix B.

CASE III.

Proceeding on leave to another place in India.

The Accountant General will give the officer a certificate in Form A, Appendix B; but if the officer is proceeding to a place within the same presidency or province, the tenth space in the form may be left blank.

CASE IV.

Proceeding on duty to another Province.

The officer should obtain a certificate in the Form M, Appendix B. If he be employed at the station of the Accountant General of his presidency, the certificate should be given by that officer. If he have to pass through that station on his way to his new presidency, the certificate should be given by the officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay and countersigned by the Accountant General. If he be not employed at, and have not to pass through, the Accountant General's station, the certificate should be given by the officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay, and a duplicate of it should be forwarded by the Treasury Officer to the Accountant General for countersignature and transmission to the Accountant General of the transferred officer's new presidency.

CASE V.

The officer should obtain a last-pay certificate in Form M from the officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay. To another place in the same Province.

CHAPTER XII.

RETURN TO DUTY.

Section 24. An officer who remains absent after the end of Overstay of leave. his leave is entitled to no allowance for the period of such absence, and he ceases to have a lien on any appointment, if his leave was furlough, immediately, and, if it was special or privilege leave, after a week.

1. An officer on furlough or special leave in Europe may not return to Permission to return to duty. India without obtaining the permission of the Secretary of State.

2. The grant by the Secretary of State to an officer on leave of permission to return to duty by a particular steamer, is equivalent to an extension of leave without prejudice to the officer's appointment until the date the steamer arrives.

3. A gazetted officer returning to duty must report his return to the Local Government. An officer of the Bengal Covenanted Civil Service returning from furlough must report his return to the Government of India also.

4. An officer permitted to return to duty before the end of his leave should have the unused part of his leave formally cancelled by the authority which granted it; but this is not necessary if his return from leave is separately notified in the Gazette.

5. The Local Government may exempt an officer from loss of appointment under this section, if it considers that his default was due to circumstances beyond his control.

6. If the appointment of an officer is changed during furlough or Change of appointment during furlough. special leave out of India, or upon his reporting his return, he must join his new appointment within the subsidiary leave allowed him. Nothing in excess of the allowances admissible for subsidiary leave can be passed to him until he joins his new office.

7. If the appointment of an officer is changed during furlough or special leave in India, he must join his new appointment within the leave. But the Local Government may give him joining-time, if he have not had sufficient notice of the change.

8. An officer the head quarters of whose office are not fixed at one station must, at the end of his leave, rejoin his office wherever either the head quarters of his office or his *locum tenens* may actually be; but the Government or other authority which granted the leave may, for public reasons, permit or require the officer to rejoin elsewhere.

9. An officer begins to draw pay and acting allowance from the day on which he assumes the office (substantive or officiating) to which he may have been appointed, or on which he may have a lien. But if his leave or joining-time end on a Sunday or holiday, and he take charge on the first working day after such Sunday or holiday, his assumption of office and the re-arrangement of appointments (if any), consequent thereon, shall be held to have taken place on the day after that on which his leave ended: Provided that such re-arrangement (if any) does not involve the transfer of any officer to another station, or the formal appointment of any officer to a new office.

10. If charge of an office is transferred after noon, the transfer does not affect allowances till the next day.

CHAPTER XIII.

APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE.

Applications for leave.

Section 25. Applications for leave are to be submitted to the Local Government, which will deal with them in such manner as the Governor General in Council may prescribe.

1, (a). When an officer applies for leave, he should distinctly state under what section of these rules he wants it, and should show that he is entitled to it under that section.

(b). Local Governments may grant leave under the rules to officers serving under their orders. Before granting the leave, they should obtain report of the Accountant General as to the applicant's title to it.

(c). A Local Government granting leave to an officer of the Bengal, Madras, or Bombay Covenanted Service serving out of his own presidency, should inform the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay as the case may be.

(d). The Local Governments should, at the end of each quarter, submit to the Home Department of the Government of India a statement of officers of the Bengal Covenanted Civil Service absent on furlough or special leave (including subsidiary leave) granted by them. A register prepared from these statements is kept in the Home Department, and is published quarterly in the *Gazette of India*.

Medical certificate.

2, (a). Applications from officers in India for leave, or extension, or commutation of leave on medical certificate, must be accompanied by a medical certificate in the following form :—

I, A. B., Surgeon at, or of, , do hereby certify that C. D., of the Service, is in a bad state of health, and I solemnly and sincerely declare that, according to the best of my judgment, a change of air is essentially necessary to his recovery, and do therefore recommend that he may be permitted to proceed to sea [or to such place as the Surgeon may think proper, expressing it in the certificate].

(b). The applicant must (unless the state of his health absolutely prevent it) present himself, with two copies of the statement of his case, before the Medical Board at any of the presidency towns, and obtain their certificate as follows :—

We [or I] do hereby certify that, according to the best of our [or my] professional judgment, after careful personal examination of the case, we [or I] consider the state of health of C. D. to be such as to render leave of absence for a period of blank absolutely necessary for his recovery.

(c). An officer serving in Burmah need not appear at a presidency town, but must obtain the certificate from a Medical Board composed of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, and the two next senior medical officers, at Rangoon.

(d). If the officer is going on leave out of India, he should take with him one copy of his case.

(e). If the applicant for an extension or commutation of leave on medical certificate be residing out of India, and within 20 miles of London, he must produce a certificate from the Medical Board attached to the India Office, showing the necessity for the extension or commutation. If he be residing beyond that distance from London, certificates in the second of the above forms must be produced from two medical practitioners; but he is liable to be called upon to produce other evidence.

3. Unless specially otherwise ordered, leave must begin within 35 days of the date on which it was granted.

4. No-demand certificates are not required from officers going on leave except in the Public Works Department.

Section 26. If under the operation of Proviso 3, Section 7 (a) Priority of claim. the applications for furlough (including those under Section 22) cannot all be complied with, furlough will be granted in the following order :

First.—To those applicants to whom most furlough is due;

Secondly.—Of two or more applicants to whom the same amount is due, to him who has rendered longest continuous active service;

Thirdly.—Of two or more such applicants who have rendered the same continuous active service, to the senior.

SCHEDULE A.

REFERRED TO IN SECTION 1(b).

Officers holding substantive appointments, such as are usually held by Covenanted Civil Servants, or Commissioned Officers of the Army; or any of those specified in the following list:—

LAND REVENUE.—Officers of the Settlement Department above the rank of Deputy Collector, or Extra Assistant Commissioner.

FOREST.—Assistant Conservators and officers of higher rank.

CUSTOMS.—Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Collectors of Inland Customs, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners of Sea Customs.

OPIUM.—Sub-Deputy Opium Agents.

POST OFFICE.—Presidency Post Masters, Chief Inspectors, and officers of higher rank.

TELEGRAPH.—Assistant Superintendents and officers of higher rank.

ADMINISTRATION—Assistant and Under Secretaries to Government, Superintendent of Government Printing.

SURVEY.—Trigonometrical, Topographical, and Revenue.—Assistant Surveyors and officers of higher rank.

Geological.—Officers on the graded list.

FINANCIAL.—Officers of 5th and higher grades.

JUDICIAL.—Judges of the Chief Court of the Panjab (not being Barristers). Judges and Registrars of Presidency Small Cause Courts. Civil Judges in Oudh. Magistrates of Police in Presidency Towns. Registrars of High Courts. Clerks of the Crown.

REGISTRATION.—Inspectors General of Registration.

POLICE.—District Superintendents and officers of higher rank.

MARINE.—Master Attendants, Deputy and Assistant Master Attendants.

EDUCATION.—Officers on the graded list.

MEDICAL.—Uncovenanted Medical Officers graded in the Notification of the Financial Department, No. 2295, dated 25th April 1867.

POLITICAL.—Assistant Political Agents.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Assistant Engineers of the 3rd grade and officers of higher rank. Assistant Controllers of Accounts and officers of higher rank.

APPENDIX.

FORMS FOR LAST PAY CERTIFICATE.

[In filling up these forms :—

(1.) Allowances should be stated in rupees a month, and not in pounds a year, and in entering "the rate of absentee allowance," it should be stated, in the first place, without reference to the maximum or minimum applicable, and then if a maximum or minimum applies, or if the allowance is such that a future change in the official rate of exchange may render a maximum or minimum applicable, the words should be added "subject to a maximum (or minimum) of, &c."

(2.) In Forms A, B, C, and D, the presidency to which an officer belongs should be stated in the title, and the presidency or province in which he is employed should be stated under the first heading.

(3). In the heading "source from which, &c.," the term "Indian Revenues" should be used in all certificates intended to be sent to England, as the term "Imperial Revenues" has there a different signification. If the allowance is not chargeable finally to the Government of India, the Local Administration or Fund from which it is recoverable must be expressly stated].

FORM A.

LAST-PAY CERTIFICATE OF *(title and name)* OF THE *(Corps or Service)* PROCEEDING ON
(nature and period of leave) TO *(place)*.

1. Government under which employed ... 1.
2. Substantive appointment 2.
3. Acting appointment, if any 3.
4. Period of leave 4.
5. Date of commencement of leave 5.
6. Rate of absentee allowance and place of payment. 6.
7. Date from which first payment is to be made. ... 7.
8. Amount, if any, paid in advance 8.
9. Source from which absentee allowance is payable. 9.
10. Period for, and terms on, which leave may be extended or commuted. 10.

(Place) the (date).

(SIGNATURE)
Accountant General.

NOTE—In the case of officers on other than privilege leave embarking for Europe at Calcutta, the entry in the 5th and 7th spaces should be—"The date of the pilot quitting the vessel as certified below;" and the certificate below should be in the following form :—

"This is to certify that *(title and name)* is a passenger on board the *(name of vessel)* proceeding to *(destination)*, and left by me at sea this day."

(Place) the (date).

(SIGNATURE)
Pilot.

FORM B.

(Obverse.)

LAST-PAY CERTIFICATE OF (*title and name*) OF THE (*Corps or Service*) PROCEEDING ON (*nature of leave*) TO EUROPE.

1. Government under which employed ... 1.
2. Substantive appointment 2.
3. Acting appointment, if any ... 3.
4. Period of leave 4.
5. Date of commencement of leave ... 5.
6. Rate of absentee allowance and place of payment. 6.
7. Date from which first payment is to be made. 7.
8. Amount, if any, paid in advance ... 8.
9. Source from which absentee allowance is payable. 9.
10. Period for, and terms on, which leave may be extended or commuted. 10.

(SIGNATURE)

(Place) the (date).

Accountant General.

Certified that the above-named officer appeared before me on this date, that he stated his intention of embarking for Europe on the (*name of vessel*) which leaves this port on the (*date*), that he drew an (or no) advance of salary, and that the 5th, 7th and 8th spaces in the above certificate have been filled up by me accordingly.

(SIGNATURE)

(Place) the (date).

Accountant General or Collector.

(Reverse.)

FROM

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL,

(Place),

To

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL (OR COLLECTOR) OF

(*Name of port of embarkation*).

Dated (place) the (date).

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to request that when (*title and name of absentee*) produces this letter, you will pay him at the rate of _____ per month from the (*date of departure from Accountant General's station*) to the day not later than the (*date of expiry of subsidiary or preparatory leave*) preceding his departure from (*name of port of embarkation*), that you will grant him an advance of _____ if required, and will fill up the certificates on the reverse accordingly. The date to be shown in the 5th and 7th spaces of the last-pay certificate is that of (*title and name*)'s departure from (*name of port of embarkation*).

I have, &c.,

(Place) the (date).

(SIGNATURE)

Accountant General,

(place)

FORM C.

(Obverse.)

LAST-PAY CERTIFICATE, &c., (as in form B).

(Reverse.)

FROM

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL,

(Name of absentee's presidency).

To

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL (OR COLLECTOR) OF

(Name of port of embarkation).

Dated (place) the (date).

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to request that when (title and name of absentee) produces this letter, you will pay him at the rate of _____ a month, less the deductions shown in the margin, from the date up to which he last drew salary from the _____ treasury to the date

Ra. A. P. on which he may make over charge of the office of _____ as shown below, and at the rate of _____ a month for the period not exceeding (maximum of subsidiary or preparatory leave) from the date on which he may make over charge of that office to the day preceding his departure from (name of port of embarkation), that you will grant him an advance of _____ if required, and fill up accordingly the certificates on the reverse. The date to be shown in the 5th and 7th spaces of the last pay certificate is that of (title and name of absentee)'s departure from (name of port of embarkation).

I have, &c.,

(SIGNATURE)

Accountant General.

(Title and name of absentee) received his salary from the _____ treasury at the rate of _____, less the deductions shown in the margin up to the _____, and to no later date. He made over charge of the office of _____ on the fore (or after) noon of the _____

(Place) the (date).

Collector of _____

FORM D.

(Obverse.)

LAST-PAY CERTIFICATE OF (title and name) OF THE (Corps or Service) PROCEEDING ON (nature of leave) TO EUROPE.

1. Government under which employed	...	...	1.
2. Substantive appointment	...	...	2.
3. Acting appointment, if any	...	...	3.
4. Period of leave	...	...	4.
5. Date of commencement of leave	...	...	5.
6. Rate of absentee allowance	...	...	6.
7. Place of payment	...	...	7.
8. Date from which first payment is to be made	...	...	8.
9. Amount, if any, paid in advance	...	...	9.
10. Source from which absentee allowance is payable	...	...	10.
11. Period for, and terms on, which leave may be extended or commuted.			11.

NOTE.—(Title and name)'s pay and acting allowance for the three years preceding (or for the period from the _____ to) this date, exclusive of periods of absence on other than privilege leave, were—

		R. A. P.
Rs.	a month from the (date) to the (date)	... 0 0 0
Rs.	a month from the (date) to the (date)	... 0 0 0
	Total	... 0 0 0

The rate of absentee allowance admissible to him is half his monthly average pay and

* These figures to be entered in accordance with the rules of the service to which the officer belongs. for the period from the _____ to) the date on which he may make over charge of his office, exclusive of periods of absence on other than privilege leave, provided that the allowance does not exceed _____ * or fall short of _____.

(Place) the (date).

(SIGNATURE)

Accountant General.

Certified that the above-named officer appeared before me on this date; that he stated his intention of embarking for Europe on the (name of vessel) which leaves this port on the (date); that he drew an (or no) advance of salary; and that the 5th, 8th, and 9th spaces in the above certificate have been filled up by me accordingly.

(Place) the (date).

(SIGNATURE)

Accountant General or Collector.

(Reverse.)

FROM

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL,

(Name of absentee's presidency),

To

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL (OR COLLECTOR) OF

(Name of port of embarkation),

Dated (place) the (date).

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to request that when (title and name of absentee) produces this letter, you will pay him at the rate of _____ a month, less the deduction shown in the margin, from the date up to which he last drew salary from the Rs. A. P. _____ treasury to the date on which he may make over charge of the office of _____ as shown below, and at the rate of half _____ his monthly average pay and acting allowance as shown below for the period not exceeding (maximum of subsidiary or preparatory leave) from the date on which he may make over charge of that office to the day preceding his departure from (name of port of embarkation); that you will grant him an advance of _____, if required, and fill up accordingly the certificates on the reverse. The date to be shown in the 5th and 7th spaces of the last-pay certificate is that of (title and name of absentee)'s departure from (name of port of embarkation).

I have, &c.,

(SIGNATURE)

(Title and name of absentee) received his salary from the _____ treasury, at the rate of _____, less the deduction shown in the margin up to the _____, and to no later date. He made over charge of the office of _____ on the fore (or after) noon of the _____. His average monthly pay and acting allowance for the three years preceding (or for the period from the _____ to) the date on which he made over charge of his office is Rs. _____, and the 6th space in the certificate on the face of this form has been filled up accordingly.

Collector of
Accountant General.

(Place) the (date).

FORMS E, F, G, H, K, L.

These forms are not reprinted; they will be found in the *Gazette of India*, as follows:

Form E is the same as Form C
 " F " " D } Printed with Resolution No. 409, dated 7th May 1869,
 " G " " F } in *Gazette of India*, 15th May 1869, pages 959
 " H " " G } and 960.
 " K " " B } Printed with Resolution No. 3904, dated 11th October
 " L " " C } 1869, in *Gazette of India*, 23rd October 1869, page
 406.

FORM M.

Last-pay certificate of (*title and name*) of the (*corps or service*) proceeding to (*place*) to join the appointment of _____ or to officiate as _____ or on duty.

_____ has drawn pay as _____, at the rate of _____ a month, and acting allowance as _____, at the rate of _____ a month, less the deductions shown below, up to the (*date*). He made over charge of the office of _____ on the fore (or after) noon of the _____.

<i>Deductions.</i>	Rs.	A.	P.
_____	...	0	0 0
_____	...	0	0 0
_____	...	0	0 0
	0	0	0

SUPPLEMENT A.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Leave on medical certificate for not more than six months may be granted to a Lieutenant-Governor. A Lieutenant-Governor is not entitled to any other leave.

SUPPLEMENT B.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

The leave admissible to an Ordinary Member of the Executive Council of the Governor General, or of the Governor of Madras or Bombay, is regulated by Act of Parliament, Section 26 of 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 67.

Section 26.—It shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council, or Governor in Council of either of the presidencies, as the case may be, to grant to an Ordinary Member of Council leave of absence, under medical certificate, for a period not exceeding six months, and such member, during his absence, shall retain his office, and shall, on his return and resumption of his duties, receive half his salary for the period of such absence; but, if his absence shall exceed six months, his office shall be vacated.

SUPPLEMENT C.

JUDGES OF HIGH COURTS AND CERTAIN LEGAL AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

*Regulations by the Secretary of State in Council of India under the provisions of 24 & 25 Victoria, cap. 104, section 6, respecting the furloughs * * * of the Chief Justices and Puisne Judges of the High Courts of Judicature for the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces; and regulations by the Secretary of State in Council respecting the furloughs and leaves of absence of certain other Legal and Judicial Officers.*

* * * * *

Definitions.

I.—In the following rules, “actual service” includes the period during which a Judge is carrying on his duties in a High Court, also periods spent on privilege and subsidiary leave, and periods of vacation during which the Judge is not on “furlough or extraordinary leave.”

“Extraordinary leave” means any leave granted otherwise than under these rules.

Furlough.

II.—One year’s furlough shall be placed to the credit of each Judge after the completion of every four years of actual service.

III.—Except under Rules VI and VII, no furlough shall be granted until at credit under Rule II.

Provided that any Judge who may have been already in the service of the Government at the time of taking office in the High Court, and who was at that time entitled, under the rules applicable to the branch of the service to which he belonged, to furlough, without medical certificate, may be granted furlough for a term not exceeding that to which he was so entitled upon the condition that such furlough shall not be taken until the completion of two years’ actual service in the High Court, and shall not exceed one year.

IV.—Except under Rule VII, furlough shall not be repeated until after the completion of three years’ actual service from the date of the last return from furlough or extraordinary leave.

N. B.—The words “furlough or extraordinary leave” in the above rule mean furlough under these rules or extraordinary leave granted to an officer since he has been a Chief Justice or Judge of a High Court.

V.—The maximum term of furlough to be taken at any one time shall be fifteen months.

VI.—Under medical certificate, furlough may be granted before it is at credit under Rule II.

VII.—On urgent private affairs, furlough may be granted before it is at credit under Rule II, and although three years of actual service have not been completed since the last return from furlough or extraordinary leave.

Provided that furlough under this section shall not exceed six months, and shall be granted only once during the whole period of a Judge's service in the High Court.

VIII.—The aggregate amount of all furlough which can be granted to a Judge during the whole period of his service in the High Court shall not exceed two years and a half.

IX.—Furlough taken in India shall be reckoned from the date of the Judge's quitting his office to the date of his return thereto. Furlough taken out of India shall be reckoned from the date of embarkation to the date of return.

In the event of the furlough being taken partly in India, and partly out of India, the commencement and termination of the furlough shall be respectively determined by the above rules, according as the furlough begins or ends in or out of India.

X.—For the interval elapsing between the date of quitting his office and the commencement of furlough out of India, and between the termination of furlough out of India and resuming his office, a Judge may be allowed subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, which in special cases may be extended.

XI.—A Judge, when on furlough or subsidiary leave, shall receive allowances at the rate of Rs. 833-5-4 per mensem in the case of leave taken in India, or £1,000 per annum in the case of leave taken out of India.

XII.—Except under medical certificate, the number of furloughs to be granted at any one time, and the grant of furloughs to individual Judges shall be subject to, and limited by the exigencies of the service, which exigencies shall be determined exclusively by the authority granting the furlough.

XIII.—If, owing to the exigencies of the service, it may be necessary to place any limit on the number of Judges who may be absent on furlough at the same time, applications not supported by medical certificate will be granted in the following order:

The Judge to whose credit the greatest amount of furlough remains under Rule II, shall have the preference.

If two or more applicants are on an equality in this respect, the preference shall be given to the applicant whose actual service in a High Court is longest, reckoning, in the case of a Judge who has not taken furlough or extraordinary leave, from the date of his commencement of service in the High Court, and, in the case of a Judge who has taken furlough or extraordinary leave, from the date of his last return from such furlough or leave.

If two or more applicants are equal in both respects, the preference shall be given to the senior in the Court.

Privilege Leave.

XIV.—Subject to the exigencies of the service, a Judge who has completed 11 months' continuous duty, inclusive of vacations, may, if the Government be satisfied that there is an urgent necessity, but not otherwise, be granted privilege leave for one month without deduction from his salary or acting allowances.

XV.—In the same manner and under the same conditions an additional month of privilege leave shall be held to accrue to a Judge after each further period of 11 months' continuous duty.

XVI.—Privilege leave shall not be taken in instalments, but any balance of privilege leave that may not have been taken shall be added to the next privilege leave which may accrue.

Provided that the whole privilege leave taken at any one time shall not exceed three months, and that any accumulation of privilege leave beyond that period shall be forfeited.

N. B.—Financial Resolution of the Government of India, No. 401, dated 24th April 1869, shall not be held to apply to a Chief Justice or Judge of a High Court, even though, under Rule XXIII, he may elect to abide by former rules. Whatever rules such an officer may elect, privilege leave shall not be granted to him except on urgent necessity being shown.

General.

XVII.—Furlough and privilege leave shall not be taken as such in continuation of each other, but if a Judge absent on one of these classes of leave be allowed to change it for another, the whole period of his absence shall be held to be under the class of leave for which it was changed.

XVIII.—Applications for leave shall in all cases be submitted in such manner as the Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

XIX.—Leave allowances shall be payable monthly if payment is taken in India, and quarterly if payment is taken in England.

XX.—No substantive appointment shall be vacated merely by reason of leave being granted under these rules.

XXI.—If a Judge shall overstay any leave, he shall forfeit all salary during the time of his remaining so absent, and if he shall so continue absent for more than one week, his office shall be liable to become vacant.

XXII.—No leave, except privilege leave and leave subsidiary to furlough, shall count as service for pension.

XXIII.—Each Judge who stood appointed to a High Court on the 7th August 1869, and has taken no leave since then, shall, on the next occasion of his taking leave, be given the option of accepting these rules or abiding by those in force before that date for Judges of the High Courts of Judicature. Any Judge who has taken leave since the 7th August 1869, must abide by the rules he elected when taking that leave.

N. B.—Under the above rule a Covenanted Civil Servant, who stood appointed as Judge of a High Court on the 7th August 1869, may take leave on medical certificate under the rules which were in force before the 1st July 1868 for the grant of such leave to Covenanted Civil Servants generally.

XXIV.—If a Judge, who is a Covenanted Civil Servant, shall be permitted to resign his office and remain in the service, all leave which he may have taken as a Judge of the High Court shall be reckoned as if it had been taken under the rules for the leave of absence of Covenanted Civil Servants.

XXV.—The above rules regarding furlough and leave of absence (I to XXIV) are, with the modifications A and B below stated, applicable also to the following officers:—

Barrister-Judges of the Chief Court of the Panjab.

Recorders in Burmah.

First Judges of Small Cause Courts at the Presidency Towns.

Secretary to the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

Modifications above indicated.

A.—The allowances of these officers while on furlough or subsidiary leave shall not exceed half their salaries, and shall be limited also to the rate prescribed in Rule XI.

B.—The privilege leave of the officer last named shall be regulated by the * * Civil * * Leave Code.

SUPPLEMENT D.

TO LAW OFFICERS.

Sick Leave, and Short Leave on private affairs (now Law Officers called Privilege Leave) may be granted to Law Officers in accordance with the rules of the 8th June 1855 for the Grant of Leave of Absence to Covenanted Civil Servants. Provided that no additional expense be caused in consequence of the leave.

SUPPLEMENT E.

CHAPLAINS.

PRELIMINARY.

Section 1.—The following rules regulate the grant of leave to Chaplains.

Section 2.—In these rules—

(a) “Active service” includes besides time spent on duty :— Active service.

(1). Privilege leave of absence.

(2). Subsidiary leave of absence.

(3). Time passed in India out of employ, but not on leave.

(b) “Extraordinary leave” means leave of absence granted Extraordinary leave. otherwise than under these rules.

Example.—Leave in extension of the three years admissible under Section 5 (b).

(c) “Continuous service” and “continuous active service” Continuous. mean the service, and active service, of a Chaplain since his last return from furlough or extraordinary leave lasting more than three months; or, if he have not had such leave, since the beginning of his active service.

No leave can be included in continuous service except privilege leave and special leave.

FURLough.

Section 3.—The amount of furlough, admissible to a Chaplain, Aggregate admissible. is limited to six years. All the rules in this Supplement are subject to this limitation.

Furlough and leave with allowances on medical certificate under former rules are counted as furlough under this rule; but leave of absence in India taken before the 25th August 1854 is not.

Section 4 (a).—The amount of furlough “earned” by a Chaplain is one-fourth of his active service, and three months in addition thereto.

Amount due.

(b).—The amount of furlough “due” to a Chaplain is the amount which he has earned, diminished by—

- (1) the amount of furlough which he has enjoyed under these or any former rules.
- (2) the excess over one year in the amount of leave with allowances on medical certificate which he has enjoyed under former rules.

Section 5. (a).—To a Chaplain who has rendered three years’ Amount admissible. continuous service, furlough for not more than two years may be granted as follows :—

First, on medical certificate,—unconditionally;

1. Section 25 of the Code, Rule 2, applies generally to Chaplains also.

Secondly, without medical certificate,—subject to these provisos—

- (1) that the furlough be due to him;
- (2) that he have rendered seven years' active service;
- (3) that the whole number of Chaplains absent on furlough and special leave do not exceed the limit appointed by the Government of India.

1. Except on medical certificate, or on very urgent private affairs, furlough or special leave may not be granted to Church of England Chaplains employed in the diocese of Calcutta, if 15 per cent. of the whole number of such Chaplains are already absent on furlough or special leave. The Bishop of Calcutta will report to the Government of India when the limit is reached.

(b).—Furlough taken under this section may, on medical certificate, be extended to not more than three years.

Section 6 (a).—To a Chaplain who has not rendered three years' continuous service, furlough for not more than one year may be granted on medical certificate.

(b).—Furlough granted under this section for less than one year may, on medical certificate, be extended to not more than one year.

Allowances.

Section 7.—A Chaplain on furlough is entitled to allowances as follows:—

	On ordinary furlough.	On other furlough.
Archdeacon, and the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland ...	£600 a year	£480 a year.
Senior Chaplains ...	£500 „	£384 „
Junior Chaplains ...	£350 „	£300 „

Explanation.—Ordinary furlough includes—

- (1) the first two years of each separate period of furlough under Section 5.
- (2) so much of furlough under Section 6 as may be due, provided that the Chaplain have rendered six months' continuous active service.

1. If a Chaplain on furlough, by the completion of ten years' service, passes from the rank of Junior Chaplain into that of Senior, he immediately becomes entitled to the higher furlough allowance.

2. A Chaplain on furlough does not forfeit his past leave allowance by resigning the service, without returning to India.

SPECIAL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Amount admissible.

Section 8. Special leave on urgent private affairs may be granted at any time, for not more than six months:

Provided that a Chaplain, who has had special leave, must render six years' active service before he can again have such leave.

Allowances.

Section 9. (a).—For the first period of a Chaplain's special leave, he is entitled to the leave allowance admissible during ordinary furlough.

(b).—In subsequent periods he is entitled to no leave allowance.

SUBSIDIARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Section 10 (a).—Furlough and special leave, out of India, ^{Amount admissible.} begin on, and include, the date of the departure of the vessel on which the Chaplain sails; and to a Chaplain taking such leave, subsidiary leave, not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, may be granted from the day on which he gives up duty to the day before that on which his furlough or special leave begins.

(b).—Furlough and special leave, out of India, end on, and include, the date of the arrival of the vessel in which the Chaplain is; and to a Chaplain returning from such leave, subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, may be granted from the day after that on which the vessel arrives, to the day before that on which he assumes the duty to which he may be appointed.

1. Subsidiary leave for more than thirty days may be granted in cases of necessity; but all such grants and the reasons for them are to be reported to the Government of India.

2. A Chaplain may leave India, or return to India, by any port he likes; but the dates by which the beginning and end of furlough and special leave are determined, are the date of the vessel's departure from the port where he first meets it, and arrival at the port where he quits it. For instance: a Chaplain sailing from Calcutta in a vessel which touches at Madras, counts by the date of departure from Calcutta, and not from Madras.

3. The date of the departure of a vessel from Calcutta is held to be the date on which the pilot leaves it at sea.

Explanation.—A Chaplain may take furlough or special leave partly in, and partly out of, India. But subsidiary leave is not admissible under clause (a) of this section unless the furlough or special leave begins as furlough or special leave out of India; nor under clause (b), unless it ends as furlough or special leave out of India.

Section 11. A Chaplain on subsidiary leave is entitled to ^{Allowances.} the same allowances as during the leave to which it is subsidiary.

1. A Chaplain may draw allowances as if he were on privilege leave, for any part of his subsidiary leave under clause (a) of Section 11, for which, if he were not going on furlough or on special leave, privilege leave would be admissible to him.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Section 12. Privilege leave may be granted as follows:— ^{Amount admissible.}

After five months' uninterrupted duty,—for not more than one month.

After ten months' uninterrupted duty,—for not more than two months.

After fifteen months' uninterrupted duty,—for not more than three months.

1. Before privilege leave can be granted, the Chaplain must record a declaration that he has no intention of retiring or of taking furlough, special leave, or leave on medical certificate, within three months of his return to duty. Though not absolutely debarred by this declaration from applying to retire or to take such leave within the period of three months, he should, if he does so, explain fully his change of mind.

Allowances.

Section 13.—A Chaplain on privilege leave is entitled to the same pay and house rent as if he were on duty.

1. A Chaplain on privilege leave is not entitled to "local allowances," such as conveyance allowance, jail allowance, and the special allowance to the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland. Such allowances are drawn in full by the substitute.

2. The Chaplain's substitute may draw the house-rent, although it is also drawn by the absentee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Extension, &c.

Section 14.—The rules for—

- (1) Extension and commutation of leave;
- (2) Payment of leave allowances;

are those contained in Sections 22 and 23 of the Code, and the rulings subjoined. But to a Chaplain going on furlough to England, an advance of the first quarter's allowances may be made, and the advance shall not be recoverable in the event of his death.

1. A Chaplain on leave in any of the British Colonies may draw his leave allowances there through the Control Pay Master in the same manner as a military officer. But the requisite authority to pay must first be given by the Government of India.

Applications.

Section 15.—Applications for leave are to be dealt with as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe; and priority of claim is determined in accordance with Section 26 of the Code.

1. The following rules have been prescribed by the Home Department with reference to applications for leave from Chaplains on the Bengal ecclesiastical establishment, and from Chaplains on other establishments serving in the Diocese of Calcutta.

I.—Subject to the exigencies of the public service, Local Governments and Chief Commissioners are empowered, with the concurrence of the Bishop of Calcutta, to grant any furlough or special leave authorized by the rules to Chaplains serving within their respective jurisdictions. But the Government of India alone grants leave to Chaplains of the Church of Scotland serving in the Bengal Presidency.

II.—If a Chaplain applying for furlough or special leave belong to the Madras or Bombay ecclesiastical establishment, the Local Government or Administration under which he is serving will, if the furlough or leave be granted, inform the Government of Madras or Bombay as the case may be.

III.—The Bishop of Calcutta is empowered to grant privilege leave to Chaplains under Section 12, subject to the exigencies of the State, of which the Bishop shall be the judge. But the grant, cancellation, or extension of such leave should be reported to the Local Government or Administration concerned.

IV.—All applications for leave or furlough should be accompanied by a certificate from the Local Accountant General, showing that the applicant is entitled to the leave asked for, and should, as a general rule, be forwarded, in the first instance, through the proper channel to the Bishop of Calcutta, who will transmit applications for furlough or special leave, with His Lordship's remarks, to the Local Government or Administration concerned, and will himself dispose of applications for privilege leave. But in cases of urgency, leave on medical certificate may be granted by the Local Government or Chief Commissioner in anticipation of the concurrence of the Bishop, who should, however, be informed without delay.

V.—Except under orders of the Secretary of State, the term of furlough or special leave cannot be altered without the permission of the Government or Administration by which it may have been granted.

VI.—Every Chaplain who obtains leave or furlough shall supply himself with a last-pay certificate, and with a statement showing the pay which he is entitled to draw while absent. It shall be the duty of the Local Accountant General to furnish these documents, and no leave allowances will be payable without their production.

VII.—A quarterly statement of Chaplains absent on furlough or special leave, with the dates of the grant and expiry of such furlough or leave brought up to the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December of each year, shall be punctually furnished by Local Governments and Administrations to the Government of India in the Home Department.

VIII.—From these quarterly returns, a register will be compiled and kept at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, of all grants to Chaplains on leave or furlough, of all extensions of leave or furlough, and of all returns to duty from absence. This register will be published quarterly in the *Gazette of India*.

IX.—Every Chaplain returning to duty shall report his return to the Bishop, and to the Local Government and Administration by which his leave or furlough may have been granted.

X.—If any Local Government or Administration shall see fit to refuse a furlough to any Chaplain on the ground of the exigencies of the public service, it shall report such refusal for the confirmation of the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT F.

UNCOVENANTED OFFICERS GENERALLY.

[Such of the rules under the Sections of the Code as are not expressly restricted to Covenanted Civil Servants, or are not explanatory of points in which the provisions of the Code differ from those in this Supplement, apply also to Uncovenanted officers generally.]

PRELIMINARY.

Section 1.—Leave of absence from duty may be granted under the following rules to officers who have substantive appointments on permanent establishments under the Government, and who are not entitled to leave under any of the other rules in this Code or its Supplements. The rules apply fully only to those whose pay is not less than Rs. 100 a month, but may be applied, in their general spirit, to officers whose pay is less than Rs. 100 a month.

Application of the
Rules.

1. Officers and men of the Army, and officers in the Subordinate Medical Department, are under Military rules, and these rules do not apply to them. The leave of members of the Pilot Service is also governed by special rules.

2. Officers appointed as probationers for a certain period, prior to formal appointment, are entitled to the same leave as if they held substantive appointments.

3. Officers holding temporary or officiating appointments only, are not entitled to leave of any kind; but a limited amount of leave may be allowed to such officers under the conditions hereinafter stated.

4. Service in a capacity to which the leave rules do not apply does not qualify for leave under them, in the event of the officer afterwards coming under them. Service under a Local Fund of the kind mentioned in Civil Pension Code, Section 28, may qualify for leave under the rules, but the allowances given during such leave must be disbursed from the Local Fund and from general revenues in the proportion in which the salary has been paid from these sources during the period qualifying for the leave.

Section 2.—In these rules, “pay” means substantive pay; ^{Pay, and salary.} “salary” means the sum of pay and acting allowance.

1. Personal allowance is to be taken as part of an officer’s substantive pay,

Amount.

“Average salary” means the average calculated for so much of the three years immediately preceding the day on which the officer gives up office, as he has passed on duty, or on privilege leave. But in all cases of leave for not more than one month, and also whenever the officer’s pay is less than Rs. 100 a month, the pay of the officer’s appointment at the time he gives up office is to be taken in lieu of his “average salary.”

“Half average salary” is always subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 a month if paid in India, and £150 a quarter if paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India.

“One quarter average salary” is always subject to a maximum of Rs. 400 a month if paid in India, and £120 a quarter if paid at the Home Treasury.

LEAVE ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

Amount.

Section 3.—Leave on medical certificate may be granted, whenever sufficient cause is shown, for three years in all, but not for more than two years at one time; and no officer can have leave on medical certificate beyond India more than twice.

1. An officer who has a temporary or officiating appointment only may be allowed leave under this Section for not more than three months, if the Local Government consider no substitute to be necessary, or can provide for his duties without additional expense.

Allowances.

Section 4.—An officer on leave under Section 3 is entitled to half of his average salary for the first fifteen months of each period of absence, but not for more than thirty months in all.

For the rest of the leave he is entitled to a quarter of his average salary.

LEAVE ON PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

Amount.

Section 5.—Leave on private affairs for six months at a time may be granted to an officer who has not had furlough. The first leave under this section may be taken after six years’ service, and the leave may be repeated after intervals of six years.

1. Leave on private affairs does not accumulate, nor can it be taken in instalments.

Allowances.

Section 6.—An officer on leave under Section 5 is entitled to half of his average salary.

1. An officer does not forfeit the allowance to which he is entitled under this section, by resigning the service at the end of the leave.

FURLough.

Amount.

Section 7.—Furlough may be granted, as follows, to an officer who has not had leave on private affairs:—

After ten years’ service, one year; and after eighteen years’ service, another year; or in one period of two years, after eighteen years’ service.

1. Leave on medical certificate counts as service for furlough.

2. Leave on private affairs under the rules in force before the 8th June 1863, does not prevent the grant of furlough under this section.

Allowances.

Section 8.—An officer on furlough is entitled to half of his average salary.

LEAVE WITHOUT ALLOWANCES.

Section 9.—Leave without allowances may, in cases of necessity, be granted for such time as may be necessary. Time spent on leave under this section does not count as service for other leave.

1. There is no limit to the length or frequency of leave under this section, and it may be granted in continuation of leave on medical certificate, or furlough.

SUBSIDIARY LEAVE.

Section 10.—Leave subsidiary to leave on medical certificate, leave on private affairs, or furlough, when taken out of India, may be allowed as prescribed in Section 15 of the Code for such time as may be sufficient. Fourteen days only are allowed to an officer at a presidency town, who takes leave on medical certificate out of India. Subsidiary leave may also be granted to an officer going on, or returning from, leave on medical certificate to a sanitarium in India.

Section 11.—An officer on subsidiary leave prefixed to other leave, is entitled to half his average salary. An officer on subsidiary leave following other leave, is entitled to half his average salary, or one quarter of his average salary, according to the rate of allowance to which he may be entitled at the end of the leave to which it is subsidiary.

1. But see Code, Section 15 (b), Rule 1, and Section 17, Rule 1.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

Section 12.—Privilege leave may be granted in accordance with the rules in Chapter VI of the Code: provided that no officer whose salary is less than Rs. 200 a month can draw any allowances for privilege leave until he returns to duty.

1. An officer who has only a temporary or officiating appointment only, may be allowed privilege leave, if the Local Government consider no substitute to be necessary, or can provide for his duties without additional expense.

2. Ministerial officers of High Court are not allowed privilege leave, if they are allowed to be absent during the High Court vacation.

GENERAL.

Section 13.—Leave on private affairs and furlough cannot be taken in continuation of any other leave except subsidiary leave; but any leave may be retrospectively changed for any other kind or amount of leave which might at first have been granted; and if an officer absent on privilege leave, or on leave on private affairs, take extension of leave on medical certificate, the whole of the absence will be treated as leave on medical certificate.

Section 14.—No officer's appointment becomes vacant, simply by reason of his taking leave under these rules. But absence without leave, or after the end of leave (except privilege leave, in which case a week's grace is allowed) involves loss of appointment; and after five years' continuous absence, whether with or without leave, an officer is considered to be out of Government employ.

1. The Secretary of State, in granting to officers extension of leave, sometimes declines to guarantee retention of appointment, if there is not time to communicate with the Local Government in India.

2. An officer who goes on leave out of India has no claim to return to the *particular* local appointment from which he took leave.

APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE.

Applications for leave.

Section 15 (a).—Leave may be granted to an officer by the authority whose duty it would be to fill up his appointment if vacant. The Local Government may empower heads of departments to grant privilege leave to officers under their orders, who are appointed by Government; but if the officer, to whom leave is granted, be a gazetted officer, the grant of leave must be reported to the Local Government.

Monthly Return.

(b).—A monthly return of non-gazetted officers absent on leave should be prepared in the following form, and should accompany each establishment pay bill :

1, Absentee's name; 2, his appointment; 3, pay of his appointment; 4, nature of the leave, and section under which granted; 5, period of leave; 6, excess of pay over leave allowance; 7, name of substitute (if any); 8, acting allowances consequent on the leave; 9, excess of column 6, over column 8, showing the amount to be deducted from the establishment pay bill; 10, remarks.

Medical Certificate.

1, (a).—Applications for leave, or extension or commutation of leave, on medical certificate, must be accompanied by a statement from the applicant's medical attendant, distinctly stating from personal observation the nature of the illness, its symptoms, causes, and duration.

(b).—A certificate must also be submitted from the chief medical officer of the station or district, or, if the officer is at the presidency, from a Presidency Surgeon, to the effect that, after careful personal investigation, he considers a certain period of absence absolutely requisite for the restoration of health.

(c).—If the leave be for more than six months, the papers must be submitted for countersignature by the Deputy Inspector General; and if the leave is to be taken out of India, by the Principal Inspector General also, unless danger be incurred by the delay.

(d).—If the applicant be already on leave out of India, the certificate under clause (a) must state the period during which the Surgeon or physician has attended the officer, and it must be countersigned, after *personal* examination, by the Medical Board of the India Office, or by the principal medical authority of the colony or country where the absentee may be.

(e).—The forms of certificate prescribed in the Code, Section 25, Rule 2, may be used as far as applicable.

No. 2009.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the republication of the Acting Allowance Code, with corrections up to date, and a few alterations in arrangement.

ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

ARRANGEMENT OF CHAPTERS.

I.—DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.	VI.—THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.
II.—GENERAL RULES.	VII.—OTHER OFFICERS.
III.—THE COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.	VIII.—PLURAL APPOINTMENTS.
IV.—MILITARY OFFICERS IN CIVIL EMPLOY.	IX.—APPOINTMENTS ON PROGRESSIVE PAY.
V.—THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.	X.—EXCEPTIONAL CASES.

CHAPTER I.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.

Section 1.—In the following Rules :—

overnment.

(a). “Local Government” includes a Department of the Government of India, a Chief Commissioner and the Resident at Hyderabad.

Class and grade.

(b). Appointments are said to be in the same “class” when they are in the same Department and bear the same designation, or have been declared by the Government of India to be in the same class. Appointments in the same class are sometimes divided into “grades” according to pay.

Absentee.

(c). An “absentee” is an officer absent, whether on leave or on duty, from an appointment on which he has a lien.

Pay and Salary.

(d). Except in Chapter IX, the words “the appointment” mean “the appointment in which an officer is officiating for an absentee.”

Section 2 (a).—The “pay” of an *officer* is as follows :—

(1.) In the case of an officer with a substantive appointment: the amount which he would receive monthly under any of the following designations if he were doing the work of his substantive appointment :

Substantive pay,
Consolidated pay,
Military pay and allowances, and staff salary,
Staff corps pay and staff salary.

(2.) In the case of an officer without a substantive appointment: his subsistence allowance (if a Covenanted Civil Servant), and his military pay and allowances, or staff corps pay (if a military officer).

(b).—The “pay” of an *appointment* with reference to any officer, is the pay which he would receive if he held that appointment substantively.

For instance: if the pay of the appointment is subject to increase upon the passing of an examination or upon the completion of a certain period of service, the officiating officer’s allowances are calculated upon the pay which he would, from time to time, receive, if he held the appointment substantively.

(c).—"Salary" is the sum of "pay" and "acting allowance;" it does not include personal allowances, travelling allowances, or the like.

(d).—"Progressive Pay" is pay which rises from a minimum to a maximum.

(e).—"Consolidated Pay" includes military pay and allowances or staff corps pay, which cannot be separately drawn.

(f).—"Staff Salary" is an allowance to a military officer in addition to the military pay and allowances or the staff corps pay of his rank.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL RULES.

Section 3 (a).—The maximum salary of an officiating officer shall be the pay of the appointment. Maximum and Minimum.

(b).—The minimum salary of an officiating officer shall be half the pay of the appointment.

Section 4.—If an absentee draws no part of the pay of his appointment, another officer may be appointed thereto substantively, for a time only, on full pay, without disturbing the lien of the absentee.

1.—An absentee who receives leave allowances draws, within the meaning of this section, "part of the pay of his appointment."

CHAPTER III.

THE COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

Section 5 (a).—An officer with a substantive appointment, officiating in another appointment or in a higher grade, is entitled to an acting allowance of one-fifth of the pay of the appointment or grade. Officers with substantive appointments.

(b).—But the acting allowance shall not be less than two-thirds of the difference between the pay (or, in the case of a progressive pay, the minimum pay) of the appointment or grade and the pay of the officiating officer.

(c).—Nor shall it be less than Rs. 200.

1. In the case of an acting appointment made with effect from before 1st November 1869, or of a reversion to an acting appointment held before the date, the officer is entitled, in addition, to one-tenth of the first Rs. 2,000 of the pay of the appointment or grade.

[*NOTE.*—"Reversion" means a return to an appointment under the operation of the rules, and without formal re-appointment.]

2. In the North-Western Provinces, when a settlement officer officiates in an appointment in another Department, his salary shall be calculated as if his pay were the pay of the ordinary grade next below the standing which he occupies in the Settlement Department. Settlement Officers.

Explanation.—An officer officiating in a class divided into grades will officiate in the lowest grade unless it be otherwise specially ordered.

[*Illustration.*—A. is Magistrate in the first grade of Nuddea. B. is Magistrate of Midnapore, the senior in the second grade. C. is a Joint Magistrate. If A. takes leave, then, in ordinary course of promotion, B. would obtain officiating promotion to the first grade without leaving Midnapore, and C. appointed to officiate as Magistrate of Nuddea would officiate in the second grade.]

Officers without substantive appointments.

Section 6 (a).—An officer without substantive appointment is entitled to an acting allowance of half the pay of any appointment in which he officiates, and to subsistence allowance.

1. For rates of subsistence allowance, see Civil Leave Code, Section 11, Rule 1.

(b). But an officer, who on the 1st July 1868 was absent on leave, without a substantive appointment, or had returned from furlough and had not obtained a substantive appointment, is entitled, till he again holds a substantive appointment with pay not less than that of the substantive appointment which he last held, to an acting allowance of three-quarters, instead of half, of the pay of any appointment in which he officiates.

1. No officer who did not return from furlough before the 23rd November 1869, may under this clause draw more salary than he would draw if the substantive appointment which he last held were restored to him.

2. An officer may decline the special acting allowance provided in clause (b) of this section, and take the ordinary acting allowance under clause (a). In this case, the limitation prescribed by the preceding rule will not operate.

3. If an officer who draws acting allowance under clause (b) of this section takes furlough, the clause will continue to apply to him on his return from that furlough, unless the circumstances are such that if he had had a substantive appointment, he would have lost it by the operation of the rules.

4. An officer drawing allowances under clause (b) of this section should be appointed to the first appointment (not being a special one) suitable to his rank and qualifications which may become substantively vacant. If its pay is less than that of the substantive appointment which he last held, he should be promoted as substantive vacancies occur, until his pay is equal to that of the substantive appointment which he last held. Until he regains this position, he may draw, unless the local Government declare him unfit to be restored to his former rank, such personal allowance as will raise his salary to the amount which he would draw under this clause and the rules explanatory of it.

CHAPTER IV.

MILITARY OFFICERS IN CIVIL EMPLOY (NOT BEING IN THE PUBLIC WORKS, THE SURVEY, THE TELEGRAPH, OR THE FOREST DEPARTMENT).

Specification of cases.

Section 7.—The cases which may occur are these:—

(A). An officer officiating in an appointment of which the pay is consolidated may be—

Case 1.—An officer without a substantive appointment.

Case 2.—An officer having a substantive appointment the pay of which is consolidated.

Case 3.—An officer having a substantive appointment the pay of which is a staff salary.

(B). An officer officiating in an appointment of which the pay is a staff salary may be—

Case 4.—An officer without a substantive appointment.

Case 5.—An officer having a substantive appointment the pay of which is consolidated.

Case 6.—An officer having a substantive appointment the pay of which is a staff salary.

1. An appointment of which the pay is fixed with reference to its being held by a civil officer, Covenanted or Uncovenanted, is treated, for the purposes of this section, as if the pay of it were “consolidated.”

Section 8.—In case 1 the officer is entitled to his pay and to such acting allowance as will make the total equal to the sum of the assumed subsistence allowance stated below, *plus* half the pay of the appointment:—

Assumed Subsistence Allowance.	Rs.
For the rank of Captain or Subaltern	... 250 a month.
For the rank of Major	... 320 "
For higher ranks	... 400 "

Section 9.—In cases 2 and 3 the acting allowance is regulated by Section 5.

Section 10 (a).—In cases 4, 5, and 6 the salaries are calculated by military rules: any excess of the consolidated pay of the substantive appointment in case 5, over the military pay and allowances or the staff corps pay of the officer, being treated as a staff salary.

(b).—The military rules referred to are as follows:—

(1).—For officers who have elected the rules of 1868—

An officiating officer will draw half the staff salary of the appointment and half the staff salary of his substantive appointment, if he have one: provided the whole staff salary thus drawn be not less than Rs. 100 a month.

(2). For officers who have elected the rules of 1854—

An officiating officer will draw half the staff salary of the appointment. After acting for six months, whether continuously or not, in the same post or grade, he is entitled to the full staff salary, as soon as the absentee ceases to draw any part of it.

Section 11 (a).—A medical appointment, the pay of which was fixed by General Order of the Government of India, Military Department, No. 370, dated the 4th April 1867, is to be treated for the purposes of this Chapter as if the pay thereof were a staff salary equal to the excess, if any, of the consolidated pay over the “unemployed pay” of the permanent incumbent:

(b).—Provided that an officer appointed to the Medical Service before 7th November 1864, officiating in one of these appointments, shall receive an aggregate salary not less than his full batta pay.

CHAPTER V.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT AND SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF ACCOUNTS BRANCH.]

Section 12 (a).—An officer of a class divided into grades cannot officiate in that class in a grade higher than that to which he is substantively appointed.

(b).—An officer officiating in a rank which is divided into classes, or in a class divided into grades, will officiate in the lowest class or grade; but this rule does not apply to officers officiating in appointments of which the substantive holders must belong to a particular class.

Section 13 (a).—An officer with a substantive appointment, officiating in a higher class or in another appointment, is entitled to an acting allowance, in addition to his pay, of one-fifth of the civil pay of the class or appointment in which he officiates.

(b).—A civil officer without a substantive appointment is entitled to an acting allowance of half the civil pay of the class or appointment in which he officiates. A military officer, without an appointment, is entitled to his pay and to such acting allowance as will make the total equal to the sum of the assumed subsistence allowance stated in Section 8, *plus* half the civil pay of the class or appointment in which he officiates.

Explanation.—The civil pay of a graded class is the average civil pay of the grades (calculated without reference to the number of appointments in each grade); but the officiating officer's salary shall not exceed the pay of the lowest grade.

1. The net military pay of an officer of the Royal Engineers is not taken into account in calculating acting allowances. He is entitled to this pay independently of any other allowance.

Section 14.—In the following cases, special allowances are given, on sanction by the Local Government, or, if the appointment be under a Chief Commissioner or an Agent to the Governor General, or under the Resident of Hyderabad, or the Superintendent of Port Blair, by the Government of India:

(a).—A subordinate officiating as an Executive Engineer is allowed Rs. 100 a month in addition to his pay, provided that the aggregate does not exceed the pay of an Executive Engineer of the 4th Grade.

Subordinates.

(b).—A subordinate officiating as an Assistant is allowed Rs. 50 a month in addition to his pay. This allowance is not admissible on the mere circumstance of the subordinate holding a charge formerly held by an Assistant, but only when the charge involves duties and responsibilities which, in character or extent, are such as are not usually imposed on subordinate officers.

(c).—An Accountant officiating for a Controller or Deputy Controller is entitled to draw an allowance of Rs. 100 a month in addition to his pay, provided that the aggregate does not exceed the pay of a Deputy Controller.

CHAPTER VI.

THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

(OFFICERS NOT BELOW THE RANK OF ASSISTANT SURVEYOR IN THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT UNDER THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA.)

Survey Department.

Section 15.—An officer officiating in the grade immediately superior to his own, is entitled to the same allowances as if he were confirmed in that grade.

Section 16.—An officer officiating in a grade higher than that immediately superior to his own, is entitled to an acting allowance, in addition to his pay, of one-fifth of the civil pay of the grade in which he officiates.

1. Rule 1 under *Section 5* applies to this section also.

Section 17.—An officer without a substantive appointment is entitled to an acting allowance, in addition to his pay (if any), of half the civil pay of the grade in which he officiates.

CHAPTER VII.

OTHER OFFICERS.

Section 18.—The following are the rules applicable to officers in civil employ who are

not members of the Covenanted Civil Service,
nor Commissioned Officers in the Army,
nor in the Public Works and Survey (India) Departments, unless they are officiating in appointments below the rank of Assistant Engineer, or Assistant Controller, or Assistant Surveyor,
nor officers of the superior establishment of the Telegraph and Forest Departments, whose acting allowances are regulated by the special rules contained in the Appendix.

Section 19 (a).—An officer with a substantive appointment officiating in an appointment which is open to, and may in practice be held by, a Covenanted Civil Servant or an officer of the Army, is entitled to the acting allowance prescribed in *Section 5*. Officers with substantive appointments.

Examples of the appointments referred to.

Postmasters General, Judges of Small Cause Courts, gazetted officers of Police.

1. The classified list of the Financial Department is excepted from this clause, and comes under the next clause.

(b).—An officer with a substantive appointment officiating in an appointment to which clause (a) does not apply, and of which the pay is not less than Rs. 100, is entitled to an acting allowance of one-fifth of the pay of the appointment: Provided that no officer may, under this clause, be appointed to officiate in a higher grade No officiating in grades. of his own class.

1. In the Public Works Department no increased allowances are admissible to an officer of the Upper Subordinate Establishment, or to a Sub-Overseer, for performing duties previously entrusted to one of a higher grade in either of the Subordinate Establishments.

2. In Madras the first, second, and third grades of munsifships are Munsiffs in Madras. treated as distinct classes.

Explanation.—The pay of an appointment which belongs to a graded class and is not such as is described in clause (a) of this section, is the average pay of the grades, calculated without reference to the number of appointments in each grade; but the officiating officer's salary shall not exceed the pay of the lowest grade, unless he belongs to another Department, and is specially appointed to officiate in a grade other than the lowest.

Section 20.—An officer without a substantive appointment, officiating in an appointment the pay of which is not less than Rs. 100, is entitled to an acting allowance of half the pay of the appointment. Officers without substantive appointments.

See explanation under the last section.

Section 21.—If the pay of the appointment is less than Rs. 200, and the Local Government considers that the acting allowances admissible by rule are insufficient, it may grant to the officiating officer higher allowances, not exceeding the difference between the pay of the appointment and the portion of it drawn by the absentee for whom he officiates. Appointments of less than Rs. 200.

Appointments of less than Rs. 100.

Section 22.—The salary of an officer officiating in an appointment of which the pay is less than Rs. 100 should, as far as practicable, be regulated by Sections 19 (b) and 20; but the officer who appoints the substitute may grant him higher allowances, not exceeding the difference between the pay of appointment and the portion of it drawn by the absentee for whom he officiates.

Two or more appointments.

Section 23.—The salary of an officer holding substantively, or officiating in, two or more independent appointments at one time, shall be regulated as follows:

(a).—He shall draw the highest salary to which he would be entitled if he held, or officiated in, any one of the appointments alone.

(b).—For the other appointment or appointments, he shall draw such allowances as the Local Government may fix, not exceeding, for each appointment, half the salary which he would draw if he held or officiated in it alone.

(c).—Provided that his aggregate salary shall not exceed the pay which he would draw in the most highly paid of the appointments, if he held it substantively and alone.

1. This proviso may be dispensed with, if the Local Government declared that, for special reasons (to be communicated to the Supreme Government), it is necessary, on public grounds, to entrust to the one officer the duties of the several offices at once, and that the salary to which he would be limited by the proviso is insufficient.

[Illustration.—A Covenanted Civil Servant holding a substantive appointment, A, of which the pay is Rs. 1,000, is appointed, without being relieved of his own duties, to officiate in two appointments, B, of which the pay is Rs. 1,600, and C, of which the pay is Rs. 2,200.

	Rs.
If he held A only, he would draw	... ... ... 1,000
If he officiated in B only, he would draw pay Rs. 1,000, and acting allowance Rs. 400	... ... ... 1,400
If he officiated in C only, he would draw pay Rs. 1,000, and acting allowance Rs. 800	... ... ... 1,800
He will therefore draw for C (which carries the highest salary)	... ... ... ... 1,800

And but for proviso (c) he would be entitled for B and A to such allowances as the Local Government may fix, not exceeding Rupees $\frac{1,600}{2} = 700$ for B, and $\frac{1,000}{2} = 500$ for A.

But in consequence of that proviso, his aggregate salary must be limited to Rs. 2,200 (the pay of appointment C), unless the declaration prescribed in Rule 1 be made.]

Exceptions.

Section 24 (a).—Section 23 does not apply to the case of an officer officiating at the same time in two or more appointments which are ordinarily held substantively by one individual. In such case, the two appointments shall, for the purpose of calculating acting allowances, be treated as one appointment upon the aggregate pay.

(b).—Nor to the case of an officer discharging the duties of more than one appointment in the same office, or on the same establishment.

EXAMPLES.—One Under Secretary discharging the duties of a fellow Under Secretary in the same office or department as well as his own.

A Joint Magistrate appointed, in addition to his own duties, to officiate as Magistrate of the District. In this case, he gets allowances only as Officiating Magistrate of the District.

A District Judge deprived of the help of an Additional or Assistant Judge, and therefore doing the Additional or Assistant Judge's work.

A Joint Magistrate doing the work of a second Joint Magistrate in the District as well as his own.

A clerk doing the duties of another clerk in the same office.

(c).—Nor does the section affect "local allowances" given for the performance of separate duties.

1. The allowances for the additional charge of an appointment of the kind specified in Section 11, are regulated by military rules and not by this Code.

Section 25 (a).—An officer appointed, without being relieved of his own duties, to be in charge of the current duties of an office, is ordinarily not entitled to acting allowance. Charge of current duties.

(b).—But when an officer is appointed to be in charge of the current duties of a judicial office, or of a gazetted office in the Police Department, and the charge, in the opinion of the Local Government, entails a substantial increase of responsibility, besides some additional work, he is entitled to a charge allowance, to be fixed by the Local Government, not exceeding one-tenth of the pay of the office. If the office is open to, and may in practice be held by, a Covenanted Civil Servant or an officer of the Army, the charge allowance may not be less than Rs. 100 a month.

1. For a subordinate judicial officer in charge of the current duties of a district judge's office, the charge allowance is fixed at Rs. 150 a month.

(c).—An officer of the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department, appointed, without being relieved of his own duties, to be in charge of the current duties of an office of higher class than his own, is entitled to a charge allowance of one-tenth of the civil pay of the class. But the cases must be reported to the Government of India for confirmation.

CHAPTER IX.

APPOINTMENTS ON PROGRESSIVE PAY.

Section 26 (a).—When an officer is first appointed (whether the appointment be substantive or officiating) to an office of which the pay is progressive and the minimum pay is not less than Rs. 100, the pay of the appointment shall, for the purpose of calculating his salary, be ascertained by counting towards the increments any excess over one year in the period immediately preceding the date on which the appointment takes effect, during which the officer's pay continuously—

(1) if progressive, has been at its maximum, and

(2) has been not less than the minimum pay of the appointment.

Provided that not more than a year can be counted under this section.

(b).—If the minimum pay of the appointment is less than Rs. 100, no time can be counted towards the increments before the date on which the appointment takes effect.

Example.—A had since the 1st July 1870 been drawing the maximum pay (Rs. 600) of his appointment. On the 1st December 1871, he was appointed to officiate in an office the pay of which rises from Rs. 600 to 800. Under this section he counts five months out of the seventeen intervening between the 1st July 1870 and the 1st December 1871. This section, however, does not fix his salary, but only determines one of the elements necessary for its calculation.

Section 27.—After an officer's first appointment, the pay of the appointment shall, for the purpose of calculating his salary, be ascertained by counting towards the increments (in addition to any time admissible under Section 26)—

i. Any time, whether continuous or not, during which he has officiated in the appointment, and during which—

(1) his pay, if progressive, has been at its maximum, and

(2) his salary has been not less than the minimum pay of the appointment.

ii. Any time during which he has substantively held the appointment.

Example.—A (the officer in the example under last section) will, under this section, count the time subsequent to 1st December 1871, during which he is officiating in the appointment. But this section, like the last, does not of itself fix his salary.

Rule for calculating salary."

Section 28 (a).—If the officer is officiating in the appointment, his acting allowance shall be calculated on the mean pay of the appointment; his maximum salary shall be the pay of the appointment as fixed in accordance with Sections 26 and 27; and his minimum salary shall be half the mean pay of the appointment.

(b). If the officer holds the appointment substantively, his pay shall be the pay of the appointment as fixed in accordance with Sections 26 and 27.

Example.—The "pay of the appointment", as fixed for A in the above example, is—

From December 1, 1871	...	Rs. 600
From July 1, 1872	...	,, 650
From July 1, 1873	...	,, 700
From July 1, 1874	...	,, 750 and so on.

If he officiates only, he gets Rs. 740 (*i. e.* Rs. $600 + \frac{7}{9}0$), limited at first to Rs. 600, after the 1st July 1872 to Rs. 650, and after the 1st July 1873 to Rs. 700. But after the 1st July 1874 he will draw the full Rs. 740, as the limit is then Rs. 750.

If he at any time obtains the appointment substantively, he gets the full pay above stated.

1. The following special rules apply to the Post Office Department:—

(a). Unless otherwise specially ordered by the Director General, an officer can count time only under Section 27, and can count under part i of that section only so much as is continuous.

(b). An increment of salary accruing in any other month than March must be postponed until the 1st of March next following.

Section 29.—An officer may, by excluding a previous appointment, count a subsequent appointment as the “first” appointment under these rules.

Example.—A officiated from the 1st January 1872 till the 31st March 1872 in an appointment the pay of which was progressive, but his own pay not being at the maximum, he was not entitled to count any time under Section 26.

He is again appointed to officiate on the 1st January 1874, but his pay having for some time been at the maximum, and the other conditions being fulfilled, the circumstances are such that, if this were his first appointment, he would be entitled, under Section 26, to count nine months towards the increments.

As this is more advantageous than it would be to count under Section 27 only the three months of his first officiating tenure, he would, by this section, exclude the first officiating tenure, and count the second tenure (beginning on the 1st January 1874) as the first.

The three months, of course, cannot be afterwards counted under Section 27.

Section 30.—In Departments in which the pay is regulated according to classes, an officer may count, under Section 27, any time during which he has officiated in a higher class, as if he had during that time officiated in any lower class. Time thus counted cannot be afterwards counted towards an increment in the higher class.

Section 31.—Time spent on leave with allowances counts Time spent on leave. towards increments in the same manner as if during it the officer had actually held or officiated in (as the case may be) the appointment on which he has a lien. But an increment accruing while an officer is on leave does not affect his allowances until he returns to duty.

Section 32.—Time passed under suspension does not count Suspension. towards increments, if the suspension is a penalty for misconduct; but an officer, in directing reinstatement of a person who has been suspended, may declare that the time shall count.

Note.—The rules in Sections 26 and 30 were first promulgated in the Acting Allowance Code dated the 1st August 1871.

Section 30 may be applied in fixing the salaries of officers in the appointments which they were holding on the 1st August, but no back pay before the 1st August can be drawn in consequence of the permission given by it.

Section 26 can be applied only in fixing the salaries of officers in appointments made on or after the 1st August, but any officer holding an appointment on the 1st August 1871 may count that appointment as if it had been “first” made on that date.

CHAPTER X.

EXCEPTIONAL CASES.

Section 33.—The allowances of an officiating Ordinary Member of the Executive Council of the Governor General, or of the Governor of Madras or Bombay, are regulated by Act of Parliament, Section 27 of 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

Members of Council.

Section 27.—If any vacancy shall happen in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General, or of the Council of either of the Presidencies, when no person provisionally appointed to succeed thereto shall be then present on the spot, then, and on every such occasion, such vacancy shall be supplied by the appointment of the Governor General in Council, or the Governor in Council, as the case may be; and until a successor

shall arrive, the person so nominated shall execute the office to which he shall have been appointed, and shall have all the powers thereof, and shall have, and be entitled to, the salary and other emoluments and advantages appertaining to the said office during his continuance therein, every such temporary Member of Council foregoing all salaries and allowances by him held and enjoyed at the time of his being appointed to such office; and if any Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General, or of the Council of either of the Presidencies, shall, by any infirmity or otherwise, be rendered incapable of acting or of attending to act as such, or if any such Member shall be absent on leave, and if any person shall have been provisionally appointed as aforesaid, then the place of such Member absent or unable to attend shall be supplied by such person, and if no person provisionally appointed to succeed to the office shall be then on the spot, the Governor General in Council, or Governor in Council as the case may be, shall appoint some person to be a temporary Member of Council, and until the return of the Member so absent or unable to attend, the person so provisionally appointed by the Secretary of State in Council, or so appointed by the Governor General in Council, or Governor in Council, as the case may be, shall execute the office to which he shall have been appointed, and shall have all the powers thereof, and shall receive half the salary of the Member of Council whose place he supplies, and also half the salary of his office under the Government of India, or the Government of either of the Presidencies, as the case may be, if he hold any such office, the remaining half of such last-named salary being at the disposal of the Government of India, or other Government as aforesaid: provided always that no person shall be appointed a temporary Member of the said Council, who might not have been appointed as hereinbefore provided to fill the vacancy supplied by such temporary appointment.

High Court Judges.

Section 34.—An Officiating Chief Justice, or Judge of any High Court, or of the Chief Court of the Panjab, is entitled to the full pay of the appointment.

Law Officers.

Section 35.—An Officiating Law Officer draws, as acting allowance, the difference between the allowance attached to the appointment and the portion of it drawn by the absentee for whom he officiates.

1. The Government of Madras may apply this rule to an officer officiating as translator to Government.

Cases of fixed minima.

Section 36.—The undermentioned officers, officiating or substantive, are entitled to minimum salaries as follows:—

	Rs.
Accountant General in Bengal, Madras, or Bombay ...	1,500
Accountant General in the North-Western Provinces or in the Panjab ...	1,200
Accountant General (or Deputy Accountant General in independent charge) in British Burmah ...	1,000
Deputy Accountant General (in independent charge) in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad or Mysore ...	800
Uncovenanted Medical Officer in medical charge of a Civil Station	350
Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind ...	400
Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, in British Burmah ...	75
Extra Assistant Commissioner, except as above ...	200
Assistant Superintendent of Police (except those promoted from lower grades) ...	200

Section 37.—For the following cases there are special rules:—

(a). A Clergyman appointed to perform the duties of a Chaplain on the regular establishment is entitled to an allowance of Rs. 100 a month:

(b). A Sub-Assistant Surgeon officiating for, or appointed to do the duties of, a Civil Surgeon is entitled to an allowance in addition to his pay, as follows:—

If he be in the first or second grade:—Rs. 150 a month, (but he must forfeit the Panjab allowance of Rs. 50 a month, if he has it.)

If he be in the third grade:—Rs. 100 a month.

(c). A Subordinate Medical Officer officiating in medical charge of a first or second class Civil Station, is entitled to an allowance, in addition to his pay, of Rs. 100 a month.

APPENDIX REFERRED TO IN SECTION 18.

Extract from the Telegraph Code, Chapter D.

82. The following Rules relate to the acting allowances of officers of the superior establishment, the expression "consolidated pay" being in all cases understood as the pay fixed for a Civil Officer holding an appointment, even though the officer affected in the calculation of acting allowance be a military officer.

- I.—An officer officiating in the Telegraph Department, who does not hold any substantive appointment, shall receive an acting allowance of half the consolidated pay of the appointment in which he may officiate. In giving acting allowance under this rule to a Military Officer not holding any substantive appointment, who may officiate in the Telegraph Department, the allowance granted will be in addition to his military pay and allowances, up to an amount not exceeding what the officer would draw were he to be confirmed in the lowest grade of the class in which he may be appointed to officiate.
- II.—An officer officiating as Director General shall draw a salary not less than Rs. 2,500 a month.
- III.—Except as provided in Rules I and V, an officer officiating in a grade immediately superior to his own, shall draw the minimum consolidated pay of that grade; if he be a Military Officer, and the grade in which he is officiating carry staff allowances, he shall draw the same salary as he would draw were he permanently confirmed in the grade in which he officiates.
- IV.—Except as provided in Rules I and V, an officer officiating in a grade higher than that immediately superior to his own shall draw an acting allowance of one-fifth of the mean consolidated pay of the grade in which he officiates, provided that the whole salary drawn by him shall not exceed the minimum pay of the grade in which he officiates. If, however, he be a Military Officer, officiating in a grade carrying staff allowances, he shall draw, in addition to the staff allowances of his own grade, an acting allowance of one-fifth of the staff allowances of the grade in which he officiates, provided that the whole salary drawn by him shall not exceed the maximum pay fixed for the grade in which he officiates.
- V.—No Assistant Superintendent, when officiating for another Assistant Superintendent of a higher grade, shall draw any acting allowance.
- VI.—These rules are to be applied to all officers, Military or Civil, officiating in the superior appointments of the Telegraph Department in all cases, whether in an absolute vacancy or during the absence of the permanent incumbent on general or privilege leave, special duty, or field service.
- VII.—The acting allowance to the substitute of an officer on privilege leave will be paid by the State.
- VIII.—A Superintendent holding charge of two divisions will receive an allowance of Rs. 100 a month, and any Assistant Superintendent in charge of two sub-divisions Rs. 50 a month. This, however, is only to be allowed under special circumstances, and as a temporary arrangement, and must be reported to the Government of India for confirmation.

96. No increased allowances are payable to any officer of the upper or lower subordinate establishment, or to any Sub-Inspector, for performing duties previously entrusted to one of a higher grade in either of those subordinate establishments.

Extract from the Rules of the appointments, &c., of Officers of the Forest Department under the control of the Government of India.

XII.—As a rule, all officiating appointments will be made to the lowest grade of Assistant or Deputy Conservator, and to the lowest class of Conservator, and in such cases the salary of the officiating officer will be the pay of the lowest grade or class of the office in which he officiates. There being no fixed number in the different grades of the Assistant Conservator and Deputy Conservator, no officiating appointments in the higher grades within these classes will be permitted.

XIII.—If in any special case an officiating appointment is made otherwise than to the lowest grade or class of Assistant or Deputy Conservator, or Conservator, the salary of the officiating officer will be regulated by the ordinary rules regarding acting allowance, or will be fixed specially by the Government of India.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 12th March 1872.

No. 1843.—With reference to Section 15 of Act III of 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify for general information that the provisions of Notification by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 4284, dated 22nd October 1869, are still in force.

The Notification is published below:—

The Governor General in Council directs that it be notified for general information that the payment of any sum of money which any one has to make to Government in any Department can be made in Government Notes of any issue irrespective of Presidency or Circle, and that all Officers of Revenue, Customs, Tax Office, Railway, &c., are hereby authorized to receive payment in Notes of any issue irrespective of Presidency or Circle.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 14th March 1872.

No. 1897.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following additions to Civil Pension Code, 69:—

After “Department”—

and the Inland Customs Department.

At the end of para. 1—

for Officers of the Inland Customs Department whose pay does not exceed Rs. 10, a roll shall be kept similar to that prescribed in Section 109 (a) for the Police,

The 15th March 1872.

No. 2032.—**ERRATA.** In Notification No. 1772, dated 8th March 1872 (Supplement C of Civil Pension Code) published in the *Gazette of India* of 9th idem—

In Section 3, Rule 1, for “often” read “after.”

In Section 5, for “£125-15” read “£127-15.”

SEPARATE REVENUE.

(POST OFFICE.)

The 14th March 1872.

No. 1829.—In supersession of Financial Notification No. 3585, dated 11th November 1868, the Governor General in Council, under the provision of Section 26 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866, is pleased to notify that letters posted at any Indian Post Office, and addressed to any place in India, which contain coin or a currency note, or any portion thereof, or postage stamps, cheques, or hoondies, must be registered.

If any such cover, the contents of which are apparent or known, be found in the Letter Box without registration, it shall be registered and charged on delivery with a double registration fee, in addition to any other postage which may be due.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 9th March 1872.

No. 253 of 1872.—His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following arrangements in the Military Account Department:—

Presidency of Fort St. George.

Lieutenant Colonel C. S. Elliot, Deputy Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, and Officiating Examiner, Pay Department, is appointed permanently to the Military Account Department, to be in charge of the Accounts Branch of the Office of the Controller of Military Accounts at that Presidency, but to continue to officiate as Pay Examiner during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Touch, or until further orders.

Captain H. G. Pritchard to be in temporary charge of the Accounts Branch of the Office of the Controller of Military Accounts, in addition to his own duties as Officiating Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, until further orders.

No. 254 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Royal Engineers who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency reported their arrival on the dates specified:—

Lieutenant Frederick Thomas Nelson Spratt,—date of arrival in India, 3rd November 1871.

Lieutenants Duncan Alexander Johnstone, Horatio Arthur Yorke, and Alfred Porcelli,—date of arrival in India, 26th December 1871.

Lieutenant John Frederick Garwood,—date of arrival in India, 20th February 1872.

No. 255 of 1872.—The services of the under-mentioned Officers of the Royal Engineers are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department:—

Lieutenants F. T. N. Spratt, D. A. Johnstone, H. A. Yorke, A. Porcelli, and J. F. Garwood.

No. 256 of 1872.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—4th Sikh Infantry.

Surgeon J. A. P. Colles, M.D., Officiating in medical charge, to the medical charge, vice Assistant Surgeon G. G. McLaren, M.B., appointed to another situation.

No. 257 of 1872.—The services of Lieutenant Colonel A. Elderton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 12th March 1872.

No. 258 of 1872.—Conductor Patrick Riordan, 1st Class Barrack Master at Lucknow, is promoted to the rank of Deputy Assistant Commissary.

No. 259 of 1872.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

No. 37, dated 28th February 1872.—Directing Lieutenant A. J. Garrett, Wing Subaltern, 3rd Infantry, to proceed and join the 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, and officiate as Adjutant of that Regiment, during the period Captain Shaw may officiate as 2nd in Command, or until further orders.

No. 260 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Hospital Assistant, who has passed his professional examination, is advanced to the higher grade, with effect from the date specified against his name, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 968 of 1870:—

NAME.	DATE OF COMPLETION OF 14 YEARS' SERVICE.	DATE OF PASSING THE PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.	DATE FROM WHICH THE PROMOTION WILL TAKE EFFECT.	REMARKS.
<i>To be 1st Class Hospital Assistant.</i>				
Shaikh Imdad Hossein	16th Dec. 1867 ...	20th July 1871 ...	20th July 1871.	

No. 261 of 1872.—Captain M. Ramsay, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed an extension of leave from the 19th to the 21st December 1871, the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

The 13th March 1872.

No. 262 of 1872.—Lieutenant W. P. Tomkins, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Department Public Works, Rangoon, Garrison Division, British Burmah, who was granted furlough to Europe for two years by G. G. O. No. 117, dated 2nd February 1872, is permitted to embark at Calcutta, instead of at Bombay, as previously notified.

No. 263 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Colonel Erskine Nimmo Sandilands, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, Jullundur Division, Department Public Works, Punjab,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant Colonel Edmund Henry Cullen Wintle, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate and Judge, Small Cause Court, Dum-Dum,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Major Patrick Carfrae Dalmahoy, of the late 60th Native Infantry, Assistant Inspector General, Government Railway Police, North-Western Provinces,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Major Henry Edward Whish, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 2nd Allahabad Division, Department Public Works, North-Western Provinces,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Major George Cadogan Thomson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Officer, 1st Bengal Cavalry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Major Edward Thompson, C. S. I., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Oude,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Major Edmund John Lemoyne Twynam, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, Prome Division, Department Public Works, British Burmah,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Hatley Frere Woodecock, of the General List, Infantry, Quarter Master, 5th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 264 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Native Commissioned Officer of the 11th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers), declared unfit for further service by a special Invaliding Committee, is transferred to the Pension Establishment:—

BANK.	NAME.		IN WHAT BANK PENSIONED.	CIRCLE OF PAYMENT.
Jemadar, late Naib Ressaldar	... Rajah Bhawul Bux	...	Jemadar	... Trans-Ravee.

No. 265 of 1872.—Native medical pupil Kurreem Khan, No. 61, who was admitted into the service by G. G. O. No. 389, dated 27th April 1871, is dismissed the service.

The 14th March 1872.

No. 266 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain Joseph George Thomson Carruthers, of the General List, Infantry, Adjutant, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Captain Harry De Brett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 18th (The Alipore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 267 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England :

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) O. J. McL. Farrington, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner, Lahore Division, Punjab, and Captain O. M. Graham, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class,—date of arrival at Bombay, 23rd February 1872.

Colonel R. Maclagan, of the Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer, 1st Class, and Secretary to Government, Punjab,—date of arrival at Bombay, 1st March 1872.

Major General F. Turner, c. b., of the Royal Artillery, Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, and Captain the Hon'ble G. C. Napier of the General List Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab,—date of arrival at Fort William 10th March 1872.

No. 268 of 1872.—The undermentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, as promoted to the rank of Major from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :

Captain (Brevet Major) Albert Seagrim, 12th March 1872.

No. 269 of 1872.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 627 of the 17th June 1870, it is hereby notified that an Officer who may proceed to England on furlough on private affairs, and be obliged there to obtain an extension on medical certificate, will be thenceforward entitled to the same advantages, and subject to the same disadvantages, as to retention of appointment, pay, &c., as if he had originally obtained leave on medical certificate.

No. 270 of 1872.—Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. V. Bowie, of the Royal Artillery, Agent for Gun Carriages, Futtehgarh, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 13th February 1872, to visit Bombay, preparatory to obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 271 of 1872.—Lieutenant Colonel H. R. Wroughton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 15th March 1872, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 272 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified :—

Surgeon Major J. Fayer, M. D., c. s. i., of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 168 of 1872, *Indus*, 1st March 1872.

Lieutenant Colonel C. L. Montgomery, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 158 of 1872; and Captains C. J. Durand, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 213 of 1872, and N. J. Jones, of the late 15th Regiment Native Infantry, G. G. O. No. 1156 of 1871, *Sirius*, 8th March 1872.

No. 273 of 1872.—That portion of the G. G. O. No. 1094 of 1871, which grants furlough to Europe to Captain H. A. Lewes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 5th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, will be considered to bear date the 15th February 1872.

No. 274 of 1872.—Major General Henry Frederick Dunsford, c. b., of the Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to Europe under the provisions of Minute of Council of the 5th June 1797 (Section X, Pay Code of 1845, paragraph 7).

No. 275 of 1872.—The following notification issued by the Financial Department is re-published for general information:—

No. 1753—Read the following:—

FINANCIAL.

No. 48.

INDIA OFFICE,

London, 1st February 1872.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—I have to acquaint you that the rate of exchange for the adjustment of Financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments for the year 1872-73 has been fixed with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury at one shilling and eleven pence half penny (1s. 11½d.) the rupee, and I have to request that you will give the necessary instructions for the due observance of this rate in respect of all transactions to which it is applicable.

I have &c.,

(Sd.) ARGYLL.

ORDERED, that the above despatch be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

No. 276 of 1872.—The services of Surgeon J. A. P. Colles, M. D., in medical charge of the 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 15th March 1872.

No. 277 of 1872.—The following order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed:—

No. 147, dated 22nd February 1872.—Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to the under-mentioned Officer:—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Charles Vincent Bowie, of the Royal Artillery, Agent for Gun Carriages,—for eighteen months, under the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 26th February 1872, the date of departure from Bombay per Steamer *Peshawur*.

No. 278 of 1872.—The following order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed:—

No. 128, dated 19th February 1872.—Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to the under-mentioned Officer:—

Lieutenant Colonel Edward Winterton Dun, of the Madras Staff Corps, Commandant 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 26th February 1872, the date of departure from Bombay.

No. 279 of 1872.—Agreeably to G. G. O. No. 94, dated 1st May 1837, the under-mentioned widow is admitted to pension, equal to that conferred by the Third Class Order of Merit on her late husband for three years, commencing from the date of the casualty:—

Name of Claimant.	AGE.		HEIGHT.		Caste.	Personal appearance and particular marks.	Village and District.	Nature of rela- tionship to the deceased.	DESCRIPTION OF THE DECEASED RELATION ON WHOSE ACCOUNT CLAIMS ARE MADE.			Date of Admis- sion.	Date of Commit- ting to pay towards Pro- ceeds.	For what period.	By whom Master pay- able.
	Years.	Months.	Feet.	Inches.					Rank.	Last Corps.	Name.				
Kheam or Pramun	55	0	5	0	Bhat	... Olive complexion. Mole on upper lip. mark on nose-ring on left nostril.	H o s a i n g u n g , Lucknow.	Widow ... Rum. Kissen Ruy.	Seppoy ... Supplyers and Miners	25th Aug. 1869.	14th May 1869.	Three years ... Allahabad.			

No. 280 of 1872.—Native Medical Pupil Mahomed Wazeer, No. 171, whose admission into the service was notified in G. G. O. No. 389, dated 27th April 1871, is dismissed the service, with effect from the 25th December last.

No. 281 of 1872.—Supernumerary Surgeons Thomas Edmondston Charles, M. D., William Roche Rice, M. D., and Richard Theophilus Abbott, M. D., of the Medical Department, are brought on the Establishment of Surgeons to fill existing vacancies.

No. 282 of 1872.—The services of Lieutenant T. O. Wingate, of the 21st Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 9th March 1872.

No. 146.—Mr. W. C. L. Floyd is appointed temporarily to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 1st Grade, and posted to the Indore State Railway.

The 11th March 1872.

No. 148.—Mr. B. Rees is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Sub-Engineer of the 3rd Grade on probation, and posted to the Agra District of the Rajpootana (State) Railway, with effect from the 12th February 1872.

The 12th March 1872.

No. 149.—Mr. W. Henderson, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, and Mr. G. C. F. Barnardo, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, are transferred from the Mysore State Railway to the Neemuch Railway Survey.

No. 150.—Lieutenants F. N. Hassard and M. Laugharne, of the Royal Engineers, are appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers of the 2nd Grade, and posted, the former to the Indore State Railway, and the latter to the North-Western Provinces.

The 15th March 1872.

No. 151.—The Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct that the railway about to be constructed from Khundwa on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Indore, hitherto called the “Indore (State) Railway,” shall in future be styled the “Holkar (State) Railway.”

No. 152.—Mr. D. A. Bruce, Probationary Assistant Controller, 3rd Grade, North-Western Provinces, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

No. 153.—Mr. W. H. Brand, Assistant Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, is transferred, temporarily, to the North-Western Provinces in the rank of Assistant Controller, 3rd Grade.

No. 154.—Mr. G. J. Lynn, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Rajpootana (State) Railway, is appointed, temporarily, Assistant Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, with rank of Assistant Controller, 3rd Grade.

No. 155.—Jhanjeerjee Nusseerwanjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, Rajpootana, is transferred to the Rajpootana (State) Railway.

No. 156.—Mr. J. H. May, Probationary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, is permanently appointed to the Department in that grade.

No. 157.—Lieutenant Colonel E. Davidson, R. E., Officiating Superintending Engineer, on special duty under the Inspector General of Military Works, is posted to the North-Western Provinces as an Officiating Superintending Engineer.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 12

of 1872.



The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1872.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations	305—360	PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General :—	
		The Indian Evidence Act, 1872	27—51
		Panjab Municipalities Act Continuance Act....	51
		Marriage Act, 1872	51—55
PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers, Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices	77—81	PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 19 :—	
		Bills Nos. IV. & V. <i>not published.</i>	
		Privy Council Appeals Bill	133—135
		Mortgage Procedure Bill	135
		Native Passenger Ships Act, 1870, Amendment Bill	136—137
PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private Individuals and Corporations	81—85	SUPPLEMENT, NO. 12	215—228

PART I. Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 19th March 1872.

No. 1358.—The services of Mr. W. M. Souttar, M. A., of the Bengal Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal from the afternoon of the 16th instant.

No. 1377.—Mr. H. W. Wellesley, Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 19th instant.

JUDICIAL.

The 18th March 1872.

No. 533.—The Hon'ble Elphinstone Jackson, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, availed himself on the 29th ultimo of the leave of absence granted to him in Notification No. 123, dated the 25th January last.

No. 539.—Leave of absence on private affairs for six months is granted to Mr. J. Graham, Advocate General, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 541.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. H. S. Cunningham to officiate as Advocate General during the absence of Mr. Graham, or until further orders.

POLICE.

The 22nd March 1872.

No. 198.—The services of Captain T. Lowndes, Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, British Burmah, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment as Assistant Political Agent at Bhamo.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FIBRES AND SILK.

Fort William, the 26th January 1871.

No. 478.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following advertisement in substitution of the one published under Notification No. 145, dated the 11th January 1870:—

ADVERTISEMENT.

- 1.—The Government of India, after communication with various Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in India, and with persons interested in the subject, has arrived at the conclusion that the only real obstacle to the development of an extensive trade in the fibre of Rhea or China-grass is the want of suitable machinery for separating the fibre and bark from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, the cost of effecting such separation by manual labor being great.
- 2.—The demand for the fibre is now large, and, no doubt, might be extended with reduced prices, and there is a practically unlimited extent of country in India where the plant could be grown.
- 3.—The requirements of the case appear to be some machinery or process capable of producing, with the aid of animal, water, or steam-power, a ton of fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £50 per ton in the English market, at a total cost—all processes of manufacture and allowance for wear and tear included—of not more than £15 per ton. The said processes are to be understood to include all the operations performed, after the cutting and transport of the plant to the place of manufacture to the completion of the manufacture of fibre of the quality above described. The machinery must be simple, strong, durable, and cheap, and should be suited for erection at or near the plantations, as the refuse is very useful as manure for continued cultivation.
- 4.—To stimulate the invention or adaptation of such machinery or process, the Government of India hereby offers a prize of £5,000 for the machine and process that best fulfils all the requirements named above.
- 5.—Rewards of moderate amount will be given for really meritorious inventions even though failing to meet entirely all the conditions named.
- 6.—Owing to the delay that has taken place in maturing the preliminary arrangements, the Government of India has decided that the competition will not be held until the 1st April 1872, thus affording a much longer time than was originally intended for the preparation of machines and their transport to the locality appointed for the competition. The Government Rhea Plantation at Saharunpore, in the North-Western Provinces, has been fixed as the place where the public competition will be held, and the Government of India will provide one or more small steam-engines to work the machines during the public competition.
- 7.—All machinery, &c., intended for trial must be brought by the competitors at their own charge to the Saharunpore Rhea Plantation, and kept ready before the 1st April 1872, to be there worked under their own supervision, or under that of their representatives, for a sufficient length of time to enable the judges appointed by Government to determine whether all the conditions named have been complied with. The prize machine is to be transferred, if required, to Government at 5 per cent. above cost price; the patent right in any such machine to be also transferred, if required, to Government, on the latter securing to the patentee a royalty of 5 per cent. on the cost price of all machines manufactured under the patent during its currency.

8.—Arrangements have now been completed for the supply of dried Rhea stems to intending competitors, both in this country and in Europe, to enable them to form a correct idea of the nature of the plant which their machinery will be required to deal with. Persons in Europe desirous to obtain small supplies of dried Rhea stems for the above purpose, should apply to the Secretary of State for India. Intending competitors in this country, desirous of obtaining supplies of the article, must submit applications to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, in the Form A hereto annexed, prior to the 1st of March 1871; and those who are desirous of testing their machinery on the fresh Rhea at the Government Rhea Plantation at Saharunpore during the year 1871, must submit their applications to the same authority, in the Form B hereto annexed, prior to the 1st April 1871. The former will have to pay the expenses that may be incurred in packing and despatching the stems. The latter will have to provide all labor and motive power necessary for, and to pay all expenses connected with, their experiments: the fibre turned out by their machines during such experiments to become the property of Government.

9.—In order to enable the Government to arrange for the provision of a sufficient stock of fresh Rhea stems for the purposes of the formal competition in April 1872, it is necessary to ascertain beforehand the number of machines that are likely to take part in it; and intending competitors are therefore requested to submit, prior to the 1st May 1871, and in the Form C also hereto annexed, notices of intention to compete.

Form A.

APPLICATION FOR DRIED STEMS OF THE RHEA.

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.

Name of Applicant.	Profession or Occupation.	Address in full.	Quantity of dried stems applied for.	Locality to which it is desired that the stems be transmitted.	Name of nearest Railway Station to locality entered in preceding column.

On hearing from the Superintendent of the Government Rhea Plantation, Saharunpore, the amount of the expenses to be incurred in packing and despatching the quantity of stems above applied for, or such lesser quantity as may be allotted to me, as also the cost of carriage of such quantity to (*here insert the locality to which it is desired that the stems be forwarded*), or to the nearest Railway Station, I promise to remit the total amount so required to the said officer, and I acknowledge that the packing and transmission of such stems will be entirely at my risk.

(Name in full)

(Date)

(Place)

Form B.

APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION TO MAKE PRELIMINARY EXPERIMENTS FOR TESTING MACHINERY AT THE GOVERNMENT RHEA PLANTATION, SAHARUNPORE.

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.

Name of Applicant.	Profession or Occupation.	Address in full.	Brief description of machinery proposed to be tested.	Date on which applicant, if permitted, proposes to commence testing his machinery.	Approximate amount of green stem which applicant expects will be necessary for testing the machinery.

I acknowledge that, if permission be granted to me to test the above-described machinery at the Government Plantation, such permission will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—I am to provide all labor and motive power necessary for, and to pay all expenses connected with, testing my machinery.

2nd.—I am bound to conform to such rules in regard to time and place of conducting my experiments, hours of working, and the like, as the Superintendent of the Plantation may lay down for my guidance.

3rd.—I shall receive only such quantities of green stem, and at such time or times as, with reference to the other claims upon him, the Superintendent may find convenient to allot me.

4th.—All fibre, &c., turned out by my machines during these experiments, with stems furnished by Government, will be the property of Government.

(Name in full)

(Date)

(Place)

Form C.

NOTICE OF MACHINERY INTENDED TO COMPETE FOR THE GOVERNMENT RHEA MACHINERY PRIZES AT THE TRIALS TO BE HELD AT SAHARUNPORE IN APRIL 1872 AND SUBSEQUENT MONTHS.

PARTIES INTENDING TO COMPETE.			Number of different kinds of machines which competitor desires to take part in the trials.	Brief description of each kind of machine.	Motive power required to work the machine.	Date by which the machines will be ready at Saharunpore for trial.
Name in full.	Profession or Occupation.	Residence in full.				

In proposing to enter the above-noted machinery for the Saharunpore competitive trials I do so under the full understanding that—

1st.—I shall be bound to conform to all rules and regulations in regard to all matters in any way connected with these trials that may be laid down by Government, or by the judges appointed by Government to preside over these, and that failing to do so, I shall forfeit all claim to any prize, reward, or recompense from Government, and entirely disqualify my machinery for the competition.

2nd.—All fibre, &c., turned out by my machinery during the trials, with stems furnished by Government, will be the property of Government.

(Name in full)

(Date)

(Place)

Simla, the 9th November 1871.

No. 142.—Eighty maunds weight of dried rhea stems is now available at Saharunpore for distribution.

Applications for samples not exceeding five maunds should be made to the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Saharunpore who will supply the quantity required, on payment of all transit charges.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Fort William, the 22nd March 1872.

No. 23.—Mr. Harry Rivett-Carnac, Commissioner of Cotton and Commerce with the Government of India, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 8th proximo, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

SURVEYS.

The 18th March 1872.

No. 174.—Consequent on the departure on furlough for two years of Captain Donald Macdonald, Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd, officiating in the 2nd, Grade of the Revenue

Survey Department, the following promotions are made with effect from the 18th January last:—

Captain Fitzherbert Coddington, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate in the 2nd Grade.

Captain William Henry Wilkins, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

The 20th March 1872.

No. 178.—Colonel D. C. Vanrenen, Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 11th April next, or from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The 22nd March 1872.

No. 182.—Captain E. W. Samuels, Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, 1st Grade, having returned from furlough and rejoined his appointment on the 4th instant, Mr. E. C. Barrett, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, reverted to his permanent appointment on the same date.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL.

Fort William, the 22nd March 1872.

No. 579 G.—LEAVE.—Major W. H. Beynon, Political Agent, Jeypoor, is granted leave of absence from the 9th to the 13th February 1872, to enable him to rejoin his appointment on return from furlough to Europe.

No. 581 G.—Assistant Surgeon J. H. Hendley resumed medical charge of the Marwar Agency, and relieved Surgeon W. J. Moore, in temporary charge thereof, on the afternoon of the 19th February 1872.

No. 583 G.—Colonel R. C. Lawrence, C. B., made over, and Doctor D. Wright, Residency Surgeon, received, charge of the Nipal Residency on the afternoon of the 9th instant.

No. 584 G.—LEAVE.—Captain E. Temple, Assistant Political Agent in Bundelkund, is granted 15 days' preparatory leave from the 3rd proximo or the subsequent date in April on which he may avail himself thereof, to enable him to proceed to Bombay for embarkation to England on furlough.

No. 586 G.—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant T. H. Maitland, Bengal Staff Corps, Boundary Settlement Officer, Bhopal, to officiate as Political Assistant in Bundelkund, and Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, *vice* Captain Temple, proceeding on furlough.

No. 588 G.—APPOINTMENT.—Captain P. W. Bannerman, Bheel Agent, and Political Assistant and Commandant, Malwa Bheel Corps, to officiate as Political Agent, Baghelkund (Rewah) during the absence on leave of Captain E. R. C. Bradford.

No. 590 G.—APPOINTMENT.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to appoint Captain R. C. Stewart, Assistant Adjutant General, Mysore Division, to be Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, *vice* Colonel Ramsay, who vacates his appointment on taking furlough to Europe.

Captain Stewart will, however, continue to act as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras until further orders.

No. 288 of 1872.—His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to notify that Orderly-room Clerks of Hill Depôts shall, like Regimental Orderly-room Clerks, receive an increase of 6 pence per diem after an uninterrupted service of three years; but as such appointments are only temporary, the incumbents will not acquire the status of Regimental Orderly-room Clerks, as prescribed by Royal Warrant.

2. The provisions of this Order are applicable to the three Presidencies.

The 19th March 1872.

No. 289 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs:—

Lieutenant Colonel George Delane, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, Governor General's Body Guard,—for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 290 of 1872.—The following extract from the contract between Her Majesty's Post Master General and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, dated 6th August 1870, is published for general information:—

Extract Para. 37.—“In all cases where an Officer in the Civil, Naval or Military Service of Her Majesty who may not be entitled to a passage at the public expense, shall require a passage on board any of the vessels employed in the performance of this contract, the Company shall be bound, when they have room, to provide a passage for such Officer in preference to private passengers, and shall charge no higher rate for such passage than is chargeable for an ordinary passenger.”

2. Officers desiring to be provided with such passages should apply to the General Officer Commanding at the port of embarkation.

This Order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

No. 291 of 1872.—The following promotions are made in the Warrant Grades of the Public Works Department with effect from the dates specified:—

To be Conductor.

Sub-Conductor J. Mole, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab,—from the 7th December 1870, *vice* Conductor Grice, promoted.

To be Sub-Conductors.

Sergeant S. Peart, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces,—from the 7th December 1870, *vice* Conductor Grice, promoted.

Sergeant R. Bruce, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces,—from the 15th July 1871, *vice* Sub-Conductor Keough, retired.

No. 292 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Warrant Officers of the Public Works Department will rank from the dates specified:—

Conductor J. E. Grace and Sub-Conductor C. Lyons,—from the 18th June 1869, *vice* Conductor Morron, deceased.

Sub-Conductor G. S. Beckett,—from the 19th July 1869, *vice* Sub-Conductor Foley, retired.

Sub-Conductor D. Keough (deceased),—from the 20th November 1869, *vice* Sub-Conductor Eustace, retired.

Sub-Conductor J. S. Robinson,—from the 21st January 1870, *vice* Sub-Conductor Gair, deceased.

Conductor P. Keay and Sub-Conductor A. Buchanan,—from the 10th June 1870, *vice* Conductor Wilkinson, retired.

No. 293 of 1872.—Major H. L. C. Bernard, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 31st (Punjab) Regiment, Native Infantry, availed himself of the furlough granted him in G. G. O. No. 1102, dated 15th December 1871, in India, on the 6th instant.

No. 294 of 1872.—The services of Assistant Surgeon W. G. May, in medical charge of the 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 295 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officer is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 12 of the 6th January 1868, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Allen Bayard Johnson, Bengal Staff Corps,—
11th March 1872.

No. 296 of 1872.—Captain Henry Grimes, of the General List, Infantry, having failed to pass in the Native languages by the Higher Standard, is removed from the service under the operation of G. G. O. No. 1056, dated 16th October 1869, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

No. 297 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly:—

Private William Springet or Springate, late of the 105th Foot,—rate of pension per diem, 1s. (one shilling), from the date he ceases to receive Regimental pay or allowance.

The 20th March 1872.

No. 298 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officer is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the date specified, under the operation of Clauses 8 and 9 of the Royal Warrant of 31st January 1859, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Patrick Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps,—30th September 1871.

No. 299 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay:—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) George Strangways, of Infantry.

No. 300 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officer is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the date specified under the operation of Clauses 13 and 14 of the Royal Warrant of 21st December 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Colonel Herbert Taylor Macpherson, C. B., V. C., of the Bengal Staff Corps,—13th March 1872.

No. 301 of 1872.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—No. 2 Horse Light Field Battery.

Lieutenant R. H. W. Plunkett, of the Royal Artillery, to be Subaltern.

No. 302 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant William Arthur James Wallace, of the Royal Engineers, (Imperial Establishment), Executive Engineer, Department Public Works, Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay not before the 12th April next.

The 21st March 1872.

No. 303 of 1872.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the following arrangements for the performance of the work hitherto devolving on the Barrack Department will have effect from the 1st April 1872:—

(1).—European and Native Regiments will henceforth obtain accommodation or stores, on requisition signed by Officers Commanding, from the Ordnance, Public Works, and Commissariat Departments directly, without the intervention of a distinct Barrack Department, which is abolished; and Barrack Masters and the Establishment will from the 1st April be under the control of the Executive Engineer, to whom they are to report themselves for orders.

(2).—The duties of the late Barrack Department will be distributed as follows:—

TO THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The supply of all Ordnance Stores, as shown in subjoined Table No. 157.

TO THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(a).—The custody and repair of all barrack and hospital buildings.

(b).—The allotment of quarters according to regulation.

(c).—The supply and repair of all barrack and hospital furniture and fixtures, as specified in Tables (Nos. 147 and 148, *Public Works*), subjoined.

TO THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

The supply of all petty and miscellaneous stores, as detailed in Tables (Nos. 147 and 148, *Commissariat*), subjoined.

TO REGIMENTS.

The supply, management, and payment of all Regimental Establishments, *viz.*, punkah-pullers, bheesties, sweepers, &c., &c. The assistance of the Commissariat Department will be given when necessary.

ISSUE OF SUPPLIES.

(3).—Ordnance Stores will be issued under the regulations now in force in that Department.

(4).—Local Executive Heads of the Public Works and Commissariat Departments are authorised to comply with requisitions signed by Commanding Officers for quarters, accommodation, barrack and hospital furniture, and fixtures and stores within the limits assigned by regulations, *vide* Tables Nos. 147, 148, and 157.

(5).—If a requisition for articles not authorized, or in excess of regulation, be received by a Local Executive Officer, he will inform the Officer demanding that there is no authority for the supply, and state, on the requisition, the approximate cost of compliance. If the articles are still desired, the requisition will be submitted by the Officer Commanding the Station for the sanction of Government through the prescribed channels; but in cases of great emergency, he will use the discretionary powers vested in him as Commanding Officer, and direct the requisition to be complied with, submitting the Station Order for the confirmation of Government.

CUSTODY OF, AND DAMAGES TO, BARRACKS AND FURNITURE.

(6).—Executive Engineer will nominate in each occupied Station one Subordinate to the charge of the share of barrack duties belonging to the Public Works Department, as defined in Clause 2, either distinctively or in addition to other occupations.

(7).—It will be the duty of the Subordinate so appointed to inspect monthly, as well as on the occasion of a Regiment leaving a Station, all buildings and barrack and hospital furniture in conjunction with the Quarter Master of the Regiment in occupation, or, in hospitals, with the Medical Officer in charge; and he will then assess all damages done by the troops to buildings or furniture in their charge.

(8).—All damages so assessed will, when signed by the Local Executive Engineer, be forthwith paid, or accepted for payment, by Commanding Officers; but Officers Commanding may, after paying a damage assessment, appeal, through the Officer Commanding the Station, to the Superintending Engineer of the Circle, who will endeavour to settle the matter; but should he fail to do so, that Officer will himself lay the case, with a recommendation, before the General Commanding the Division or District, whose decision, if he concurs with the recommendation made, is final.

Should the General not concur with the recommendation, the question will be submitted by him through the Quarter Master General for submission to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and for the orders of Government.

(9).—New furniture is to be made in accordance with approved standard patterns. On receipt of each requisition for furniture, the supplying department will note thereon the estimated cost of each article and return it to the indenting Officer, so that he may understand and accept the responsibility for the cost of the requisition, which will then be complied with, if in all respects conformable to the regulations. Executive Engineers are responsible for the quality of all furniture supplied, either new or when repaired, and it will not be necessary to assemble a Committee, except when disputes regarding quality or description arise on the occasion of *an issue to a Regiment*. Should any such dispute occur, a Station Committee will be convened by the Officer Commanding to report on the matter, and their proceedings will be forwarded by the President, through the Officer Commanding, to the Superintending Engineer of the Circle, who will lay the question before the General Commanding for decision, in the same manner and under the same limitations as prescribed for barrack damages.

(10).—A Regiment or Detachment will, before leaving a Station, make over all buildings and barrack and hospital furniture in its charge to the Subordinate of the Public Works Department appointed by the Executive Engineer to the charge of barrack duties, who will give to the Regiment the usual vouchers for the same. The vouchers should specify any loss or damage that may have occurred, in order to recovery under Clause 8 of these Rules.

CARE OF STORES RECEIVED FROM THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

(11).—Executive Engineers are responsible for seeing that requisitions by Commanding Officers for renewals of furniture are supported by the opinion of a Station Committee condemning the articles required to be replaced.

(12).—All Ordnance Stores enumerated in Table No. 157 will be shown, as at present, in the half-yearly returns transmitted to the Examiner, Ordnance Accounts.

(13).—When a Regiment or Detachment is relieved by another, the relieved Corps will make over all articles belonging to the Ordnance Department to the relieving Corps, taking receipts (which shall show the condition of each kind of article) in duplicate; one of these receipts will be retained by the relieved Corps, and the other sent at once by the Officer Commanding to the Examiner, Ordnance Accounts.

(14).—If any dispute arise between the relieved and relieving Corps regarding the articles so handed over, a Station Committee will be assembled to report; and their proceedings will be forwarded by the President, through the Officer Commanding the Station, to the Inspector General of Ordnance, who will deal with the matter according to the rules of the Ordnance Department in such cases.

(15).—In the event of a Regiment leaving a Station before being relieved, the Ordnance Stores shown in Table No. 157, after survey by a Station Committee, will be collected in convenient stores or rooms which can be properly secured. The proceedings of the Committee, together with the keys of the store-rooms, will be made over to the Subordinate of the Public Works Department named by the Executive Engineer, with an inventory of the articles left, which will be verified by an Officer of the out-going Regiment in the presence of the representative of the Public Works Department. The proceedings of the Committee and the articles will be handed over to the in-coming Regiment on arrival, and should any dispute arise, the course laid down in Clause 14 will be followed.

CARE OF SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY REGIMENTS FROM THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

(16).—All articles received from the Commissariat Department by Batteries, Corps, and Detachments will be shown in half-yearly returns by Officers Commanding, the date of receipt and present condition of each description of article being given. These returns will be forwarded on 1st January and 1st July in each year to the Local Executive Head of the Commissariat Department for examination and for transmission to the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts.

(17).—If a Battery, Regiment, or Detachment be replaced by another, the relieved Corps will make over all articles belonging to the Commissariat Department, not required by regulation to accompany it, to the relieving Regiment, taking receipts (which shall show the condition of each kind of article) in duplicate. One of these receipts will be retained by the relieved Corps, and the other sent at once by the Officer Commanding to the Local Executive Head of the Commissariat Department.

(18).—If any dispute arise between the relieved and relieving Corps regarding the quality or condition of articles so handed over, a Station Committee will be assembled to report, and

their proceedings will be forwarded by the President through the Officer Commanding the Station to the Deputy Commissary General of the Circle, who will act as prescribed for a Superintending Engineer in like cases, *vide* Clause 8 of this order.

(19).—If a Regiment leave a Station without being relieved, all Commissariat Stores, after survey by a Station Committee, will be made over by the Regiment to the representative of the Commissariat Department at the Station, receipts in duplicate being obtained and transmitted as ordered above.

RESPONSIBILITY OF REGIMENTS.

(20).—Regiments are responsible for all buildings, hospital and barrack furniture and stores in their charge until relieved by the receipt of the Local Officers of the Departments concerned.

MANAGEMENT AND CARE OF REGIMENTAL GARDENS AND AMUSEMENTS.

(21).—All questions regarding Canteens, Theatres, Gardens, Amusements, will be controlled regimentally under existing regulations, references on the subject being made to Army Head Quarters in the Department to which they appertain.

(22).—All stores, implements, and furniture received from either the Ordnance, Public Works, or Commissariat Department for such purposes, will, on the occasion of a Regiment leaving a Station, be dealt with according to the rules respectively laid down for their management in this order.

(23).—In the case of a Regiment leaving a Station before being relieved, all Regimental property requiring to be transferred to a relieving Corps will be collected by the Regimental authorities in convenient rooms or buildings which can be properly secured. The keys will then be made over to the appointed Subordinate of the Public Works Department, with an inventory which will be verified by an Officer of the out-going Regiment in the presence of the representative of the Public Works Department, who will, on the arrival of the in-coming Regiment, hand over in like manner the property to it.

ARTICLES FOR GENERAL STATION PURPOSES.

(24).—Articles for general Station purposes are to be obtained and taken care of by the Public Works Department.

INSPECTIONS BY OFFICERS OF THE QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

(25).—Officers of the Quarter Master General's Department will make their inspections as at present, or under such further regulations as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may establish.

(26).—The provisions of this General Order apply, for the present, to the Bengal Presidency only.

FORM No. 147.—(Public Works).

Chap. XXI of Code, P. W. D.

LIST OF BARRACK FURNITURE AUTHORIZED TO BE ISSUED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LETTER.	ARTICLES.	WHERE REQUIRED AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	AUTHORIZED PROPORTION.	REMARKS.
A	Arm-rack ...	Guard-rooms ...	1 Per Guard-room of British and Native Troops	The size of the rack to be regulated by the number of men for whom the Guard-room is constructed.
B	Black-board and Easel.	Schools ...	4 Per Regiment and Division of Artillery consisting of 3 or more Batteries. 3 Per Wing of Regiment, also Division of Artillery consisting of 2 Batteries. 2 Per single detached Battery, Royal Artillery, or Battery with its own school, also for every Convalescent and Family Dépôt. 2 Extra per Regiment or Division of Artillery when the number of adults attending school at one time exceeds 250.	
	Book-case ...	Library ...	2 Per Library of an entire Regiment. 1 Per Library of Wing of Regiment and Battery of Royal Artillery. 1 Extra under special sanction of Commander-in-Chief.	
	Boxes, Kit ...	Barracks and Quarters.	1 Per unmarried Non-Commissioned Officer and Private ... 2 Per married Non-Commissioned Officer and Private.	Padlock and keys for kit-boxes are supplied by the Ordnance Department as "Soldiers' necessaries."
	Ditto ...	For Sea service (Board-ship).	1 Per woman embarking ... 1 Per widower with children embarking.	The dimensions of boxes for both Barracks and Boardships being exactly the same, the boxes in use are to be retained if serviceable, the rollers and battens being removed, if not, others should be issued to the Soldiers' wives, &c., proceeding to England.
	Brands ...	For marking Barrack and Hospital furniture.	1 Set per station.	
C	Carts, Filth ...	For carting away filth in iron receptacles, also sweepings and litter.	3 Per Regiment, British ... 1 Per Battery of Horse or Light Field Artillery at single Battery stations. 2 Per Division of Artillery, consisting of 2 or more Batteries. 2 Per detached Wing of a Regiment ... 1 Per Detachment of Cavalry or Infantry less than a Wing. 1 Per Wing of Native Infantry Regiment ...	Neither filth nor rubbish cart is allowed per Heavy Field or Garrison Battery or Detachment of less than 2 Troops or Companies.
	Chairs, cane-bottomed.	Officers and Officers' Guard-room.	3 Per Orderly-room. 6 Per Officers' Guard-room. 2 Per Musketry Lecture-room. 2 Per Experimental Gymnasia for Office.	Two additional sweepers are however allowed in lieu of a cart.
	Chairs, Dais ...	School-room, for Master or Mistress.	1 Per School Master or Mistress.	Only allowed when the Wing is detached from Head Quarters to a station where no station conservancy establishment exists.
	Chairs, Barrack...	Barracks, for married men.	2 Per Sergeant, School Master, School Mistress, and married Soldier.	
	Chopping Blocks, large.	Ration Stand ...	1 Per Wing of Regiment and Division of Artillery.	

FORM No. 147—(Public Works) —continued.

LETTER.	ARTICLES.	WHERE REQUIRED AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	AUTHORIZED PROPORTION.				REMARKS.
C	Chopping Blocks, small.	Cook-houses ...	1	Per Cook-house.			
	Clubs (sets) ...	Drill ...	1 2	Per Company of Infantry or Troop of Cavalry Per Battery of Artillery.			The number of clubs constituting each set is as follows:— 1 pair of 4 lbs. clubs. 2 pairs of 6 lbs. clubs. 1 pair of 8 lbs. clubs. 1 pair of 10 lbs. clubs. 1 pair of 12 lbs. clubs.
	Cots ...	Barracks ...	2 1	Per married Non-Commissioned Officer, Private and School Master or Mistress. Per single Non-Commissioned Officer, Private, School Master or Mistress.			
	Cots ...	Guard-rooms ...	1	Per man on guard, according to actual requirements and size of Guard-room.			
	Cots ...	Officers' Guard-rooms, Main.	1	Per Officer on guard.			
	Cupboards ...	Mess Utensils ...	1 1	Per Mess ... Per Cook-house.			If there are no fixed cupboards in the walls.
D	Desk, long ...	School-rooms ...	1	Per every 4 pupils attending at one time.			
	Desk, with Dais	School-rooms ...	1	Per School Master or Mistress.			
F	Filter Stand ...	Barracks, for holding filtering gurrahs.	4	Per Barrack ...			One earthen-ware pan per filter stand allowed per filter in use. Renewals 2 per cent. per mensem on number in use.
	Filters, Dr. Macnamara's.	...	1 1 1	Per Company ... Per Canteen ... Per married Barrack ...			Allowed experimentally. Scale under consideration.
	Forms with backs, 5 feet.	Reading-rooms ...	...	2 Superficial feet of form allowed per man. The number of men to be calculated at the rate of 15 superficial feet of space per man.			
	Forms with backs, 5 feet.	Libraries ...	...	2 Superficial feet of form allowed per man. The number of men to be calculated at the rate of 15 superficial feet of space per man.			
	Forms with backs, 5 feet.	Orderly-room ...	8 4 2 2	Per Regiment and Division of 3 or more Batteries, Royal Artillery. Per Wing of a Regiment and Detachment of less than 3 Batteries, Royal Artillery. Per Detachment less than a Wing. Per Battery of Royal Artillery in addition to those for Divisional Orderly-rooms.			
	Forms without backs, 5 feet.	Mess ...	2	Per 5 men or 2 running feet per man.			
		Guard-rooms ...	2	Per 5 men or 2 running feet per man on guard.			
		Lecture-rooms ...	2	Per 5 men or 2 running feet per man attending lectures at one time.			
	Forms without backs, 9 feet.	School ...	1	For every 4 pupils attending at one time.			
	Forms, 10 feet ...	Plunge-baths ...	2	Per Plunge-bath.			
G	Gratings ...	Lavatories ...	2	Per Lavatory ...			In 5' lengths to extend the whole length of the basin stand.
	Gratings, 5 feet ...	Plunge-baths ...	4	Per Plunge-bath.			
H	Harness Racks ...	Artillery Harness ...	...	According to requirements on special indent ...			Only allowed for temporary Harness-rooms not on standard plan.

FORM No. 147—(Public Works)—*continued.*

LETTER.	ARTICLES.	WHERE REQUIRED AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	AUTHORIZED PROPORTION.	REMARKS.
I	Inventory and Notice Boards.	Barracks, out- buildings, and Govt. buildings, in Native Lines.	1 Per Building or notice.	
		Cooking Receipt Boards.	1 Per Building.	
J	Jhamps, with 2 poles each.	Temporary Barrack Buildings.	To be determined by local circumstances, and provided on special indent under sanction by Officer Commanding the Division or District.	
L	Lamp-ladders ...	For lighting lamps	1 Per Barrack, common to all Lighters in each Barrack.	
	Lamp-rods, Iron	Suspending lamps	1 Per suspended lamp.	
	Lamp-stools ...	...	1 Per Lighter.	
M	Map-stand ...	Schools ...	2 Per Regiment and Division of Artillery of 3 or more Batteries.	
			1 Per Wing of Regiment and Division of Artillery of 2 Batteries.	
			1 Per separate Battery, Royal Artillery, not attending Divisional Schools, and every Convalescent and Family Depôt.	
P	Padlocks and Keys, Iron.	Fortresses—Barrack furniture, Store-rooms, Cook-houses, &c., British and Native Troops.	According to requirements.	
	Padlocks and Keys, Brass or Copper.	Magazines, British and Native Troops.		
	Pointers, long ...	School ...	1 Per Black Board and Easel allowed.	
	Pointers, short ...	School ...	1 Per Black Board and Easel allowed.	
	Privy Pans, Iron	Privies ...	1 Per opening in privy seat.	
	Punkah Fringes, 12" deep.	Barracks ...	1 Per Punkah.	
	Punkah Ropes or Canes.	Pulling Punkahs ...	According to requirements.	
R	Racks with Drawers.	Quarter Masters' Store-rooms.	7 Per Regiment of Cavalry or Infantry. 3 Per detached Wing of Infantry. 1 Per Battery of Artillery.	
	Racks without Drawers.	Quarter Masters' Store-rooms.	7 Per Regiment of Cavalry or Infantry. 3 Per detached Wing of Infantry. 1 Per Battery of Artillery.	
	Receptacles ...	Cook-house ...	2 Per Cook-house	Painted white.
	Receptacles, small	Holding Quick-lime.	1 Per Filth Cart.	
	Receptacles, Filth	Privies ...	2 Per Barrack Privy.	
		Urinaries ...	1 Per Barrack Urinary.	

FORM No. 147—(Public Works)—*continued.*

ARTICLES.	WHERE REQUIRED AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	AUTHORIZED PROPORTION.	REMARKS.
<i>Furniture for Offices of Deputy Assistant Quarter Masters General—contd.</i>			
Book Case (Hospital pattern).	General Orders, Files and Books.	1	
Box (Barrack pattern).	For Forms, &c....	1	
Chairs (Barrack pattern).	...	3	For Writers.
Chairs, cane-bottomed.	...	2	For each Officer.
Forms, 5 feet ...	...	1	For Orderlies, Peons, &c.
Pigeon-holes ...	...	1	Set per Officer.
Table with Drawers.	...	1	Per Officer.
Table ...	For plan drawing	1	
Table, 10' × 3' (Barrack pattern).	...	1	For Writers.
<i>Furniture for Offices of Subordinates in charge of Barrack duties, at Stations where there is an Executive Engineer.</i>			
Almirah (Book Case pattern).	Stationery, &c. ...	1	
Boxes (Barrack pattern).	...	2	
Chairs ...	...	2	For the Barrack Master.
		1	For each Barrack Sergeant.
Forms, 5 feet ...	...	1	For Orderlies, Peons, &c.
Notice Boards ...	...	3 or 4.	
Pigeon-holes ...	...	1	Set for the Barrack Master.
Office Table ...	...	1	For the Barrack Master.
Office Table for Sergeants.	...	...	If one Sergeant, 1 table, 5' × 2' 10", Barrack pattern. If two Sergeants, 1 table, 10' × 3', Barrack pattern. If three Sergeants, 1 table, 5' × 2' 10", and 1 table, 10' × 3', Barrack pattern. If four or more Sergeants, 2 Tables, 10' × 3', Barrack pattern.
<i>Furniture for Offices of Subordinates at Out-stations in charge of Barrack duties.</i>			
Boxes (Barrack pattern).	...	2	
Chairs ...	...	2	
Notice Boards ...	...	2	or 3
Pigeon-holes ...	...	1	Set.
Tables, Office ...	...	1	
<i>Furniture for Horses' Infirmaries.</i>			
Chairs ...	...	2	

FORM No. 147—(Public Works)—continued.

ARTICLES.	WHERE REQUIRED AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	AUTHORIZED PROPORTION.	REMARKS.
<i>Furniture for Horses' Infirmaries—contd.</i>			
Table, Office ...	...	1	
Forms, 5 feet ...	...	2	For the Surgery.
Table, 10 feet ...	...	1	For the Surgery.
Jhamps ...	...	...	According to requirements when considered absolutely necessary by Veterinary Surgeons.
<i>Furniture for Medical Subordinates.</i>			
Boxes, Kit, with padlock and key.	...	2	Per married Medical Subordinate.
		1	Per unmarried Medical Subordinate.
Chairs, Barrack...	...	2	Per Medical Subordinate.
Cots ...	...	2	Per married Medical Subordinate.
		1	Per unmarried Medical Subordinate.
Tables, small, 5' x 2' 10".	...	1	Per Medical Subordinate.
<i>Furniture for Workshops.</i>			
Blacksmith's Bench.			
Blacksmith's Table.			
Tinsmith's Bench			
Carpenter's Bench			
Turner's Bench...			
Collar - maker's Table.			
Painter's Table...			
Shoe - maker's Bench.			
Printer's Table ...			
Printer's Com - posing Frame.			
Printer's Imposing Table.			
Tailor's Bench ...			
Tailor's Table ...			
Brush - maker's Table.			
Watch - maker's Bench.			
Book - binder's Bench.			
Bench with vices attached.	For Wheelers' Workshops.	1 Per Battery	...
			Bench to be of the pattern shown in standard plans for Carpenter's Bench with vice attached.

FORM No. 147—(Public Works) —concluded.

LIST OF FIXED APPARATUS FOR GYMNASIA TO BE SUPPLIED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

FIXED APPARATUS.	1ST CLASS EXPERIMENTAL GYMNASIUM.	2ND CLASS EXPERIMENTAL GYMNASIUM.	REGIMENTAL GYMNASIUM.	REMARKS.
Bridge Ladder ...	1	1	1	
Prepared Wall ...	1	1	...	
Great Cross Beam ...	1	1	1	
Shelf ...	1	1	1	
Octagon ...	1	1	...	
Iron Horizontal Bar ...	1	1	...*	
Horizontal Beam ...	1	1	...	
Elastic Ladder ...	1	1	...	

* Should be used more as a support to the building and apparatus than as a Horizontal Bar.

LIST OF MOVEABLE APPARATUS AND STORES FOR GYMNASIA TO BE SUPPLIED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

MOVEABLE APPARATUS AND STORES.	1ST CLASS EXPERIMENTAL GYMNASIUM.		2ND CLASS EXPERIMENTAL GYMNASIUM.		REGIMENTAL GYMNASIUM.		REMARKS.
	1st Issue.	Annual Supply.	1st Issue.	Annual Supply.	1st Issue.	Annual Supply.	
Horizontal Bars ...	2	...	2	...	1	...	
Parallel Bars ...	2	...	2	...	1	...	
Vaulting Horse ...	2	...	2	...	1	...	
Rows of Rings, 8	1	...	1	...	...	...
Pairs of Rings ...	2	...	1	...	1	...	
Ladder Plank ...	2	...	2	...	1	...	
Vertical Ropes ...	6	...	4	...	2	...	
Fittings for Fort	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inclined Bank ...	1	..	1	...	...	...
Inclined Ladder ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Slanting Poles, Pair	2	...	2	...	...	...
Rope Ladder ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Vertical Ropes ...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Fittings for Great Cross Beam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trapeze ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	
Pair of Rings ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	
Rope Ladder ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	
Poles ...	4	...	4	...	2	...	
Step Platform for Trapeze	1	...	...	...	...	...
Flying Trapeze ...	3	...	...	...	...	...

NOTES.—I. Furniture is not sanctioned for canteens at the expense of the State.
 II. Furniture is supplied to churches or chapels through the Public Works Department.
 III. Furniture is not to be painted oftener than once in four years at the expense of the State.
 IV. Staff Sergeants with Native Corps or in Departmental employ, who are furnished with Government quarters, are allowed furniture to the same extent as is sanctioned for Staff Sergeants attached to British Regiments.
 V. Provost Sergeants and their Assistants will be furnished with cots, boxes, chairs and tables according to regulation.
 VI. The surplus stock to be maintained is on no account to exceed ten per cent. on the number in use.
 VII. Tool chests with Batteries of Horse and Field Artillery are to be considered as furniture, and are to be left at stations when Batteries vacate their lines.

FORM No. 148—(Public Works).

Chap. XXI. of Code, P. W. D.

LIST OF HOSPITAL FURNITURE AUTHORIZED TO BE ISSUED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	EUROPEAN TROOPS.										NATIVE TROOPS.						
	SCALE.	ROYAL HORSE AR- TILLERY, BATTERY, FIELD BAT- TERY, OR MOUNTAIN BATTERY.	GARRISON OR HEAVY BATTERY.		REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.		REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.		REMARKS.	CAV.	INF.						
			Male 18.	Female 2.	Male 10.	Female 1.	Male 55.	Female 6.									
Number of Sick.																	
HOSPITAL FURNITURE.																	
Almirah	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	1	...	1					
Bath, shower					
" portable	...	1 50	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	One for each Regimental Hospital.	...					
" slipper	...	1 25	1	...	1	...	2	...	4	1	...	...			
" foot	...	1 12	1	1	1	...	4	1	8	1	...	...			
Bedsteads, iron	...	1 1	18	2	10	1	55	6	100	12	...	...			
" fracture	1	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	4 2					
Bier	One for each Regimental Hospital.	...					
Bin for foul linen	Ditto ditto	...					
Book-case	Ditto ditto	...					
Board, inventory	One for each building, ward or room.	Same number as for European Hospitals.					
Bracket and roller for round towels.	As required	...					
Box, ice	One for each Regimental Hospital.	...					
" salt	Ditto ditto	...					
Cart, filth	...	1 50	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	1 1			
Chair, padded, arm	...	1 12	1	1	1	...	4	1	8	1	...	...			
" folding	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1 1		
" office	...	1 4	4	1	2	1	13	2	25	3	...	1 1					
" easy	3	1	...	...	9	4	15	6	...	...			
" close stool	One to each ward	...					
" " patent	Two to each ward	...					
" " small	1	...	...	1	...	1	For children	...	...			

FORM No. 148—(Public Works) —continued.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	EUROPEAN TROOPS.										NATIVE TROOPS.		
	SCALE.	ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY, BATTERY, FIELD BATTERY, OR MOUNTAIN BATTERY.		GARRISON OR HEAVY BATTERY.		REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.		REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.		REMARKS.	CAVALRY.	INFANTRY.	
		Proportion.	Sick.	Male 18.	Female 2.	Male 10.	Female 1.	Male 55.	Female 6.	Male 100.	Female 12.		
HOSPITAL FURNITURE —continued.													
Chopping block	One for each Regimental Hospital.	...	...
Cots for children	Twenty-four per Hospital for a Regiment of Infantry, twelve for Cavalry, four for Royal Horse Artillery, Field Battery or Mountain Battery, and two for Garrison or Heavy Battery.	...	...
Charpoys	15	...	...	...	30	...	15	...	For the use of Native Camp-followers.	25	57
Cupboard, kitchen	...	1	50	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Dresser, with shelves, drawers, locks and keys, for kitchen.	One for each Regimental Hospital.	...	...
Filter, water	...	1	50	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Form with back, soldier's	...	1	7	2	1	2	...	8	1	14	2	...	...
Frame for diet scale	One to each ward	...	...
Gratings for wash-house	Two per wash-house; depends on length of basin stands in wash-house. Also a small one in each compartment, 2 feet square, for private washing.	...	...
Head-rests	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Jhamp	One for outer opening in verandah, if required.	Same as for European Hospitals.	...
Kitchen range with boiler for water, Sylvester or some similar oven on extended scale to do fish puddings, mutton chops, and roast meat.	To special order.	...	...
Lamp rod	One per hanging lamp	...	One per hanging lamp.
„ ladder	One for each Regimental Hospital.	...	...
Meat-safe	...	1	50	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Padlock and key	One per hasp if required	...	Same as for European Hospitals.
Punkah fringe and cane	Fringe, one to each punkah, and cane according to requirements.	...	...

FORM No. 148—(Public Works) —continued.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	EUROPEAN TROOPS.										NATIVE TROOPS.			
	SCALE.		ROYAL HORSE AR- TILLERY, BATTERY, FIELD BAT- TERY, OR MOUNTAIN BATTERY.	GARRISON OR HEAVY BATTERY.	REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.		REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.		REMARKS.	CAVALRY.	INFANTRY.			
	Proportion.	Sick.			Male 18.	Female 9.	Male 10.	Female 11.	Male 55.	Female 6.	Male 100.	Female 12.		
HOSPITAL FURNITURE —continued.														
Receptacles for privy	...	...	...	...	Two per Hospital privy.									
" urinary	...	...	...	...	One	ditto.								
" cook-house	...	...	...	...	Two per Hospital cook-house.									
Rack, towel	...	1	8	2	1	1	1	1	7	1	12	2	...	...
" plate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One for each Regimental Hospital.	...
Screen, moveable, to put round the bed of a dying man.	1	50	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Screen for archways, between wards.	1	50	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Stand, wash-hand, and towel rack, surgery.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One for each Regimental Hospital.	...
Stool, kitchen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	...
Stoves or braziers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Two for each large and one for each small ward where there are no fire-places.	...
Table with drawer and cupboard.	1	20	1	...	1	...	2	1	5	1	...	...	...	...
Table, camp, small	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
" for convalescents' dinner.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One for each ward	...
Table, dispensary, or compound-ing.	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	1
Table, bed-side, with 2 shelves, open.	1	each	18	2	10	1	55	6	100	12	...	...	...	...
Table, bed, for the use of such as are unable to sit up.	1	10	2	...	1	...	5	1	10	1	...	...	...	...
Table, prescribing, small	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One to each ward	...
" small, for writing	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	For Dead-house	...
" dissecting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One for each Regimental Hospital.	...
" common	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One per Dead-house if required.	...
" and chair for surgery use	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One table and three chairs for each Regimental Hospital.	1
" and chair for attendants' rooms.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As required.	...

FORM No. 148.—(Public Works) —concluded.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	SCALE.	EUROPEAN TROOPS.										NATIVE TROOPS.		
		ROYAL HORSE AR- TILLERY, BATTERY, FIELD BAT- TERY, OR MOUNTAIN BATTERY	GARRISON OR HEAVY BATTERY.	REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.	REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.	REMARKS.						CAVALRY.	INFANTRY.	
	Proportion.	Sick.	Number of Sick.											
			Male 18.	Female 2.	Male 10.	Female 1.	Male 55.	Female 6.	Male 100.	Female 12.				
HOSPITAL FURNITURE —concluded.														
Tables for kitchen, 3' x 2'	Three per cook-house	...	...
Ticket-frame, bed	...	1	each	18	2	10	1	55	6	100	12	...	25	57
Tray, dressing	...	1	33	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	One per 6 lamps in use	1	1
„ for kerosine lamps
„ wooden	...	1	12	1	1	1	...	4	1	8	1		...	...
Trestle	According to requirements	Same as for European Hospitals.		
„ for supporting coffin	4	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...

FORM No. 147—(Commissariat.)

Chap. XXI. of Code, P. W. D.

LIST OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES AUTHORIZED TO BE ISSUED BY THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT FOR USE IN BARRACKS.

ARTICLES.	WHERE REQUIRED AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	AUTHORIZED PROPORTION.			REMARKS.
B	Basin, metal ...	Lavatories ...	20 4	Per Battery, Troop or Company ... For married men of each Battery, Troop or Company.	Metal basins are only to be issued when earthen-ware ones are not procurable.
	Basins, earthen...	...	...	Limit 25 per cent. of strength of Corps or Detachment.	Authorized number one per man.
	Ditto ditto, glazed*	...	...	Limit 15 per cent. of strength of Corps or Detachment.	Ditto ditto.
	Blankets ...	Trestle cots ...	1 or 2	Per soldier <i>in winter</i> ...	Only allowed for exceptionally cold Stations on the Frontier or in the Hills.
	Brooms ...	Barracks with boarded floors.	21 10 6 4	Per Regiment and Dépôt above the strength of a Wing, undertaking to clean their own Barrack-rooms. Per Wing and Dépôt below strength of Wing, undertaking to clean their own Barrack-rooms. Per Light Field Battery, undertaking to clean their own Barrack-rooms. Per Garrison Battery, undertaking to clean their own Barrack-rooms.	
	Brooms, with long bamboo handles.	Cleaning roofs and walls of Barracks	2 1 1	Per Barrack for a Troop or Company or more. Per Barrack for less than a Troop or Company. Per Barrack for married men.	Where men undertake to clean their own Barrack-rooms.
	Brushes, with long handles.	Barracks ...	21 10 6 4	Per Regiment, Dépôt and Division of Artillery above strength of Wing. Per Wing and Dépôt equal to strength of Wing. Per Light Field Battery. Per Garrison Battery.	Undertaking to clean their own Barrack-rooms.
	Brushes washing	For Mattresses, Pillows.	20	Per cent of the number of Mattresses and Pillows in use.	
	Brushes, scrubbing, Coir.	Barracks, scrubbing furniture.	21 10 6 4	Per Regiment, Dépôt and Division of Artillery. Per Wing, Dépôt and Division of Artillery under strength of Wing. Per Light Field Battery. Per Garrison Battery.	Undertaking to clean their own furniture.
	Burners, glass, oil, common.	Barracks and accessories for lanterns.	1	Per Lantern in use ...	Renewals 5 per cent. per mensem on the number in use.
C	Burners, metal, kerosine lamps.	Barracks and accessories for lanterns.	1	Per lantern in use ...	Renewals 2 per cent. per mensem if required.
	Cover, perforated, for Filter Stands.	...	...	1 per Filter Stand to be placed on the lowest ghurrah.	20 per cent. per mensem for renewals on the number in use.
	Candlestick and shade.	Officer's Guard-room.	2	Per Officer on Guard.	
J	Casks, half, or reservoirs with lid.	Lavatories, to hold water for basins.	2	Per Lavatory not provided with pukka reservoirs or tanks for the purpose.	
	Chimnies, common	Lamps, Night-Schools.	1	Per solar Lamp ...	Renewals at the rate of 5 per cent. per mensem on the number in use.
	Chimnies ...	Kerosine Lamp ...	1	Per Lamp ...	Renewals at 15 per cent. per mensem on the number in use.
	Jars, water ...	...	...	Sufficient to contain 2 gallons per man; renewable three times a year.	

* To be issued when procurable in preference to unglazed ones, *vide* Circular No. 82 B of 1865.

FORM No. 147—(Commissariat)—continued.

LETTER.	ARTICLES.	WHERE REQUIRED AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	AUTHORIZED PROPORTION.			REMARKS.
L	Lamps, solar ...	Night-School ...	1	Per 4 pupils attending at one time.		
	Lamps, Kerosine	For Barracks where authorized	6	Per every 100 Soldiers in Barracks, whether the Barrack be a Company or Half-company one.		Two of these lamps to burn all night, the remainder till Tattoo. Lights for staircases are allowed according to actual requirements.
	Lamps, common	Barracks and accessories.	6	Per every 100 Soldiers in Barrack, whether the Barrack be a Company or Half-company one.		
			1	Per privy and urinal in use ...	...
	Lamps, common	Main Guards ...	2	Per Guard.		Not for those attached to Staff Sergeants' quarters.
	Lanterns ...	Guards, Native...	1	Per Native Regimental Guard occupying Public Buildings.		
	Lanterns, Bull's Eyes.	Guards, British...	1	Per Guard.		
M	Mattrass and Pillow, with buckle and strap.	...	1	Per iron trestle cot.		
	Mosquito Curtains, Mattrass, Pillows, &c.	Officers' Guard-rooms, Main.	1	Per Officer on Guard.		
T	Trunks, Camel ...	Schools ...	...	To be used on the march.		
	Trunks, Camel ...	Veterinary Department.	2	Pairs per Cavalry Regiment.		
			1	Pair per Battery of Horse or Field Artillery.		
	Tubs, $\frac{1}{2}$ Casks ...	Lavatories for bathing.	4	Per Lavatory ...	...	For wash-houses not on the standard plan.
U	Urinals, Glazed Earthen-ware.	Urinaries ...	5	Per Garrison Battery Troop of Cavalry and Company of Infantry.		
			10	Per Field and Horse Battery of Royal Artillery.		20 per cent. per mensem.
W	Wick holders ...	For oil burners, common.	1	Per Burner.		

Furniture for Signallers in Telegraph Department.

Basins, Earthen-ware.	...	1	Per man.		
Basins, metal ...	...	1	Per 4 men	...	Only to be supplied when earthen-ware basins are not procurable.
Lanterns ...	...	1	Per 16 men or less.		

Furniture for Prayer-rooms.

Wall Lamps ...	...	5 8 12 1	Per Regiment of Cavalry or Wing of Infantry. Per Regiment of Infantry. Per 2 Regiments of Infantry. Additional for each Battery of Royal Artillery.		
Wrenches ...	New iron trestle Barrack cot.	2	Per Troop or Company or Battery of Artillery using the new iron trestle Barrack cot.		

FORM No. 148—(Commissariat).

Chap. XXI. of Code, P. W. D.

LIST OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES AUTHORIZED TO BE ISSUED BY THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT TO HOSPITALS, EUROPEAN AND NATIVE.

Scale of Hospital Utensils, Clothing, Bedding, and Miscellaneous Articles for European Troops of different Arms of the Service, calculated for 12 per cent. Sick on the established strength.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	EUROPEAN TROOPS.										NATIVE TROOPS.		
	SCALE.	ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY, BATTERY, FIELD BATTERY, OR MOUNTAIN BATTERY.		GARRISON OR HEAVY BATTERY.		REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.		REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.		REMARKS.	CAVALRY.	INFANTRY.	
		Proportion.	Sick.	Male 18.	Female 2.	Male 10.	Female 1.	Male 55.	Female 6.	Male 100.	Female 12.		
HOSPITAL MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.													
Blacking	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As required	...
Bell, fumigating	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One for each Regimental Hospital.	...
Brushes, shoe, set	..	1	50	1	...	1	...	2	...	2
Basin, earthen, large	...	1	25	1	...	1	...	2	...	4	1	...	4
" wash-hand, crockery	...	1	4	4	1	2	...	13	2	25	3
" small, for washing sores, crockery.	1	5	3	1	2	...	11	1	20	2
Basket, bottle, for each ward, for which head attendant is responsible.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One for each ward	...
Rushes, hand-scrubbing, coconut-fibre.	1	10	2	...	1	...	5	1	10	1
Rooms, with long handles for sweeping walls, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One for each ward	...
Burners, glass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As required. One per lamp in use.	Same as in European Hospitals.
Chamber pot with cover	...	1	2	9	1	4	1	27	3	50	6
Himminies, kerosine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One per lamp in use. Renewals 15 per cent. per mensem.	...
Chick, fine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One to each opening inside verandah.	...
" coarse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One to each outer verandah	...
Nail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One for each Regimental Hospital.	...
Wormscrew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One to each ward	...
atches, pairs	...	1	50	1	...	1	...	1	...	2
mps, spitting, simple, without tops, earthen-ware, with round bottoms, English.	1	4	4	1	2	1	13	2	25	3
ns, feeding, China or Delf, for men who cannot sit up.	1	10	2	...	1	...	5	1	10	1

FORM No. 148—(Commissariat) —continued.

Scale of Hospital Utensils, Clothing, Bedding, and Miscellaneous Articles, &c.—continued.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	EUROPEAN TROOPS.										NATIVE TROOPS.		
	SCALE.	ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY, BATTERY, FIELD BATTERY, OR MOUNTAIN BATTERY.		GARRISON OR HEAVY BATTERY.		REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.		REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.		REMARKS.	CAVALRY.	INFANTRY.	
		Proportion.	Sick.	Male 18.	Female 2.	Male 10.	Female 1.	Male 55.	Female 6.	Male 100.	Female 12.		
HOSPITAL MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES —continued.													
Cups, medicine	...	3	5	11	2	6	1	33	4	60	7	...	...
Dusters	...	1	2	9	1	4	1	27	3	50	6	...	...
Foot-warmer	...	1	50	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Hammer
Knife-cleaning board	...	1	50	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Lamp, common oil	According to the number and size of the wards, if kerosine lamps be not supplied.	One for each ward.
Lamp, hand	...	1	50	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	Also one hand lamp common oil per separate hospital.	...
Light, night	As required.	...
Lamps, kerosine	...	1 Lamp per ward occupied by patients		room occupied		1 Lamp per 12 patients		1 Reading lamp.		Renewals 2 per cent per month on the number in use.		TILL TATTOO. Glass burners. Renewals 5 per cent.	
Lamps, common, oil	...	1 Lamp per surgery		1 Lamp per passage to privy		1 Lamp per privy		1 Lamp per cook-room, if specially required by Medical Officer		...			
Looking-glass	...	1	10	2	1	1	1	5	1	10	1	...	...
Mallet, wooden	One for each Regimental Hospital.	...
Mat, door	One for each door of the Hospital.	...
Napkins, small, for ophthalmia	2	5	7	1	4	...	22	2	40	5	...	...	...
Nails, iron	As required.	...
Pall	One for each Regimental Hospital.	...
Pail, water	...	1	20	1	...	1	...	2	1	5	1	...	...
Pan, close, crockery	According to number of stools.	...
„ privy, iron	One to each seat; 10 per cent. on the number in use to be kept as surplus.	...
Pan, bread, crockery, glazed, with cover.	2	3	12	1	6	1	36	4	66	8	...	...	...
Purdah	As many as may be considered absolutely necessary for inner doors and openings. Not to be supplied to Hospitals where doors and windows are well appointed.	Same as for European Hospitals.
Rope, cotton	As required.	...
Rug, bed-side	...	1	each	18	2	10	1	55	6	100	12	...	...

A few games for recreation, such as those mentioned at page 192 of the Purveyor's Regulations. To be supplied by Commissariat.

FORM No. 148—(Commissariat)—continued.

Scale of Hospital Utensils, Clothing, Bedding, and Miscellaneous Articles, &c.—continued.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	EUROPEAN TROOPS.										NATIVE TROOPS.	
	SCALE.	ROYAL HORSE AR. TILLERY, BATTERY, FIELD BATT. ERY, OR MOUNTAIN BATTERY.		GARRISON OR HEAVY BATTERY.		REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.		REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.		REMARKS.	CAVALRY.	INFANTRY.
		Male 18.	Female 2.	Male 10.	Female 1.	Male 55.	Female 6.	Male 100.	Female 12.			
HOSPITAL MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—concluded.												
Scissors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One to each ward	...	...
Spoon, medicine, wedge-wood-ware.	2	5	7	1	4	...	22	2	40	5	...	...
Shov'l, fire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One for each kitchen	...	...
Slate, large	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One for each Regimental Hospital.	...	...
Stomach-warmer	...	1	50	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...
Trap, rat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One for each Regimental Hospital.	...	...
Tub for washing cooking utensils, 18-gallon size.	1	50	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Tub for washing potatoes, 18-gallon size.	1	50	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Tub for receiving foul bedding	1	50	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Tubs, half casks, with lids	...	Three per wash-house						...	...	For holding water for washing.	...	...
" " " bathing	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	1
Trunks, camel, pairs, for medicines and instruments.	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	6	...	...	...
Trunks, diaries	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
" " steward's	...	3	...	2	...	8	...	15	...	...	...	...
ape, broad, yard	...	1	each	18	2	10	1	55	6	100	12	...
COOKING UTENSILS.												
Board for pastry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One for each Regimental Hospital.	...	...
Boilers, copper, with covers, large, medium, and small in nests.	1	14	2	...	1	...	5	...	8	...	...	...
ox, pepper	1	50	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
can, milk	1	33	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...
can, water, 3 gallons, earthen ghrurah for holding drinking water.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As required	...	...
copper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One for each Regimental Hospital.	...	...
leaver	...	1	50	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...
colander, tin, one gallon	1	25	1	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	...	...

FORM No. 148—(Commissariat)—continued.

Scale of Hospital Utensils, Clothing, Bedding, and Miscellaneous Articles, &c.—continued.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	SCALE.		ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY, BATTERY, FIELD BATTERY, OR MOUNTAIN BATTERY.	GARRISON OR HEAVY BATTERY.	REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.		REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.		REMARKS.			
	Proportion.	Sick.			Male 18.	Female 2.	Male 10.	Female 1.	Male 55.	Female 6.		
			Number of sick.									
	COOKING UTENSILS—continued.											
Crock, milk, earthen-ware, glazed, of one quart each, with cover.	1	50	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...		
Dish, tin, large	...	1	25	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	1	
Fork, flesh	...	1	50	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	
„ toasting	...	1	50	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	
Flour dredger, 1 pint size	...	1	50	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	
Funnel	...	1	50	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	
Grater, nutmeg	One for each Regimental Hospital.	
„ bread, tin	...	1	50	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	
Gridiron	One for each Regimental Hospital.	
Hook, meat	...	1	10	2	...	1	...	5	1	10	1	
Infusor, tea	...	1	12	2	...	1	...	4	1	8	1	
Kettle, tea, iron—												
2 two gallons	...	}			2	...	2	...	2	...		
2 one gallon	...				2	...	2	...	4	...		
Knife, bread	...	1	50	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	
„ butcher's	...	1	50	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	
Machine, weighing, to weigh from $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 14 lbs., for kitchen.	One for each Regimental Hospital.	
Machine, weighing, for weighing articles in bulk, with weights, <i>viz.</i> , 7, 14, 28, 56 lbs., one and 5 ewts.	One for each Regimental Hospital.	
Measures for milk—												
1 gallon	...	}										
$\frac{1}{2}$ „	...											
1 quart	...											
1 pint	...											
$\frac{1}{2}$ „	...											
1 gill	...											
$\frac{1}{2}$ „	...										One of each for a Regimental Hospital for men and one pint and one gill for women.	
Measure, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint to $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, set.	One set for each Regimental Hospital.	
Net, potatoe	...	1	5	3	1	2	...	11	1	20	2	
Pan, frying	...	1	50	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	

FORM No. 148—(Commissariat)—continued.

Scale of Hospital Utensils, Clothing, Bedding, and Miscellaneous Articles, &c.—continued.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	SCALE.	ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY, BATTERY, FIELD BATTERY, OR MOUNTAIN BATTERY.	GARRISON OR HEAVY BATTERY.	REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.		REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.		REMARKS.			
				Male 18.	Female 2.	Male 10.	Female 1.	Male 55.	Female 6.	Male 100.	Female 12.
	Proportion.	Sick.	Male 18.	Female 2.	Male 10.	Female 1.	Male 55.	Female 6.	Male 100.	Female 12.	
COOKING UTENSILS—concluded.											
Pin, rolling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One for each Regimental Hospital.
Saucepans, iron— 1 two gallon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 gallon	...	...	4	1*	4	1*	4	1*	5	1*	* Pint.
1 quart	...	...	4	1*	4	1*	4	1*	5	1*	
2 pint	...	...	4	1*	4	1*	4	1*	5	1*	
,, quarts	...	1	12	2	1	1	4	1	8	1	
Saw, butcher's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One for each Regimental Hospital.
Scoop, tin, for sugar and tea	...	...	2	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	
Soup can, 3 gallon	...	1	20	1	...	1	...	2	1	5	1
,, ladle, pint	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Two per Hospital for a Regiment of Infantry, and one for Cavalry and Battery of Artillery.
Squeezer, lemon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One for each Regimental Hospital.
Steamer, potatoe, made to fit boiler.	1	50	1	...	1	...	1	..	2	...	
Strainer, gravy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One for each Regimental Hospital.
Steak tongs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One for each Regimental Hospital.
Shape, pudding, round, of coarse delf.	2	5	7	1	4	...	22	2	40	5	
Steel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One for each Regimental Hospital.
DIET AND TABLE REQUISITES.											
Basin, pint, crockery, with lids for soup or tea.	1	each	18	2	10	1	55	6	100	12	
Bowl, egg, crockery	3	10	5	1	2	1	16	2	30	3	
Bowl, hot water, with cover, to carry 20 diets.	1	20	1	...	1	...	2	1	4	1	
Bowl, meat and potatoe	1	6	3	1	2	...	9	1	16	2	
,, soup	1	5	3	1	2	...	11	1	20	2	
Bowls	1	each	18	2	10	1	55	6	100	12	
Glass, tumbler, wine, or spirit	2	5	7	1	4	1	22	2	40	5	
Cup	1	each	18	2	10	1	55	6	100	12	
,, and fork, carving	1	25	1	...	1	...	2	...	3		

FORM No. 148—(Commissariat) —continued.

Scale of Hospital Utensils, Clothing, Bedding, and Miscellaneous Articles, &c.—continued.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	SCALE.		ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY, BATTERY, FIELD BATTERY, OR MOUNTAIN BATTERY.	GARRISON OR HEAVY BATTERY.	REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.		REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.		REMARKS.			
	Proportion.	Sick.			Male 18.	Female 2.	Male 10.	Female 1.	Male 55.	Female 6.		
			Number of Sick.									
DIET AND TABLE REQUISITES—continued.												
Measure for wine—												
1 pint	...											
½ "	...	1 of each	50	1	1*	1	1*	1	1*	2	1*	
1 gill	...											
½ "	...											
Mug, pint, crockey	...	1	each	18	2	10	1	55	6	100	12	
„ „ pewter, for malt liquor	2	5		7	1	4	1	22	2	40	5	
Pepper-castor	...	1	12	1	1	1	...	4	1	8	1	
Pot, coffee	...	1	12	2	...	1	...	4	1	8	1	
„ mustard	...	1	12	1	1	1	...	4	1	8	1	
„ tea, crockery, small	...	1	7	2	1	2	...	8	1	14	2	
Plates, crockery	...	3	2	27	3	15	1	82	9	150	18	
Salt cellar	...	1	each	18	2	10	1	55	6	100	12	
Spoon, egg	...	3	10	5	1	2	1	16	2	30	3	
„ tea	...	1	each	18	2	10	1	55	6	100	12	
„ table	...	1	„	18	2	10	1	55	6	100	12	
„ mustard	...	1	12	1	1	1	...	4	1	8	1	
„ large	...	1	25	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	1	
Table cloth, diaper or white moleskin.	1	5	3	1	2	...	11	1	20	2		
HOSPITAL CLOTHING.												
Caps, hospital	...	1	each	18	...	10	...	55	...	100	...	
„ night	...	1	2	9	1	5	1	27	3	50	6	
„ for women	...	3	each	...	6	...	3	...	18	...	36	
Drawers, thick twilled flannel for Upper Provinces, blue or French grey.	3*	2	32	...	18	...	98	...	180	...		
Drawers of two varieties, 1 thick and 1 thin. The thick ones of blue or French grey serge or thick twilled flannel for Upper Provinces; thin flannel or serge for Lower Provinces and for hot season in Upper Provinces.	3*	2	32	...	18	...	98	...	180	...		

FORM No. 148—(Commissariat) —continued.

Scale of Hospital Utensils, Clothing, Bedding, and Miscellaneous Articles, &c.—continued.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	SCALE.	ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY, BATTERY, FIELD BATTERY, OR MOUNTAIN BATTERY.	GARRISON OR HEAVY BATTERY.	REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.		REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.		REMARKS.			
				Number of Sick.							
	Proportion.	Sick.	Male 18.	Female 2.	Male 10.	Female 1.	Male 55.	Female 6.	Male 100.	Female 12.	
HOSPITAL CLOTHING —continued.											
Gowns, short, calico, for women	2	each	...	4	...	2	...	12	...	24	
„ long, warm, for women	2	„	...	4	...	2	...	12	...	24	
Handkerchiefs, pocket	5	2	45	5	25	2	137	15	250	30	
Neckerchiefs	3*	2	32	...	18	...	98	...	180	...	
Petticoats, calico	2	each	...	4	...	2	...	12	...	24	
„ flannel	2	„	...	4	...	2	...	12	...	24	
Shifts, calico	4	„	...	8	...	4	...	24	...	48	
„ flannel, under	3	„	...	6	...	3	...	18	...	36	
Shirts, cotton, of good calico...	3	„	54	...	30	...	165	...	300	...	
Shirts, flannel, of good material, and the flannel to be shrunk before the shirts are cut out.	3*	2	32	...	18	...	98	...	180	...	
Slippers, pairs	1	each	18	2	10	1	55	6	100	12	
Socks, worsted, English, pairs	2	„	36	...	20	...	110	...	200	...	English.
„ cotton	2	...	36	...	20	...	110	...	200	...	Ditto.
Stockings, English worsted, pairs, for women.	3	each	...	6	...	3	...	18	...	36	Ditto.
Stockings, cotton, pairs, for women.	3	„	...	6	...	3	...	18	...	36	Ditto.
Towels, hand	2	„	36	4	20	2	110	12	200	24	
„ round	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waistcoats, straight	1	50	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	One to three men, to be changed every second day at least.
BEDDING.											
Blankets, English, large, thick and of grey color*	2	each	36	4	20	2	110	12	200	24	* Deputy Inspector General to pass additional blankets and counterpanes in emergencies not exceeding 50.
Counterpanes, grey color, white tufted*	1	„	18	2	10	1	55	6	100	12	
Curtains, mosquito, in Lower Provinces.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One for each bed.
Handles, with cords, for bed-rid- den patients to raise themselves.	1	12	2	...	1	...	4	1	8	1	
Mattresses of horsehair, coco- nut-fibre, or cotton.	1	each	18	2	10	1	55	6	100	12	25 per cent. to be of horse- hair.
Pillows, cotton	2	„	36	4	20	2	110	12	200	24	
„ covers	4	„	72	8	40	4	220	24	400	48	
„ hair, small	1	4	4	1	2	1*	13	2	25	3	
„ „, covers	2	4	8	2	4	2	26	4	50	6	
Sheets, cotton	4	each	72	8	40	4	220	24	400	48	

* With an addition of 20 per cent. on the articles in use.

FORM No. 148—(Commissariat)—continued.

Scale of Hospital Utensils, Clothing, Bedding, and Miscellaneous Articles, &c.—continued.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	SCALE.	PROPORTION.	ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY, BATTERY, FIELD BATTERY, OR MOUNTAIN BATTERY.		GARRISON OR HEAVY BATTERY.		REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.		REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.		REMARKS.	
			For children from one to four years of age.	For children from four to ten years of age.	For children from one to four years of age.	For children from four to ten years of age.	For children from one to four years of age.	For children from four to ten years of age.	For children from one to four years of age.	For children from four to ten years of age.		
			Number of Sick.									
		Proportion.	Sick.		2	2	1	1	6	6	12	12
CLOTHING FOR CHILDREN.												
Caps, small	...	4	each	8	...	4	...	24	...	48	...	
"	...	2	"	...	4	...	2	...	12	...	24	
Drawers, small, of two sizes, pairs.	4	"	8	...	4	...	24	...	48	...		
Drawers, cotton, of three sizes, pairs.	3	"	...	6	...	3	...	18	...	36		
Drawers, flannel, of three sizes, pairs.	3	each	...	6	...	3	...	18	...	36		
Frocks, small	...	3	"	6	...	3	...	18	...	36	...	
"	...	2	"	...	4	...	2	...	12	...	24	
Shirts, cotton, small, of two sizes.	4	"	8	...	4	...	24	...	48	...		
Shirts, flannel, small, of two sizes.	4	"	8	...	4	...	24	...	48	...		
Shirts, cotton, of three sizes...	3	"	...	6	...	3	...	18	...	36		
, flannel, of three sizes...	3	"	...	6	...	3	...	18	...	36		
Stockings, small, half warm, half cotton, pairs.	4	"	8	...	4	...	24	...	48	...		
Stockings, cotton, three sizes, pairs.	3	"	...	6	...	3	...	18	...	36		
, warm, three sizes, pairs.	3	"	...	6	...	3	..	18	...	36		
BEDDING FOR CHILDREN.												
Blankets	20	15	3	3	2	2	8	8	16	16		
Curtain, mosquito, in Lower Provinces.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One to each bed.	
Mattresses of cocoanut-fibre, or cotton.	20	15	3	3	2	2	8	8	16	16		
Pillows, cotton	...	20	15	3	3	2	2	8	8	16	16	
, covers	...	40	15	6	6	4	4	16	16	32	32	
Rugs, cotton	...	25	15	...	3	...	2	...	10	..	20	
Sheets, pairs	...	40	15	6	6	4	4	16	16	32	32	

FORM No. 148—(Commissariat) —*continued.**Scale of Hospital Equipment for European Troops on the line of march from one station to another.*

LIST OF ARTICLES.			Strength 1,000, or sick 50.	Strength 500, or sick 25.	Strength 100, or sick 5.	Strength 50, or sick 3.
<i>Bazar Medicines.</i>						
Alum	...	... lbs.	1	½	¼	¼
Mustard, English	...	... "	6	3	1	½
Wax, Bees'	...	... "	1	½	¼	¼
<i>Hospital Necessaries.</i>						
Arrowroot	...	... lbs.	8	4	1	½
Brandy	...	... Bottles	12	6	1	1
Brooms	...	... No.	2	2	1	1
Candles, Wax	...	... lbs.	2	1	½	½
Cloth, fine	...	... Yards	4	2	1	1
, country	...	... "	15	8	4	4
Cotton	...	... Oz.	10	5	2	2
Linseed	...	... lbs.	10	5	1	1
Oil for Hospital lighting	...	... "	20	12	8	8
Oil	...	... Pints	4	2	1	1
Soap, Country	...	... lbs.	2	1	½	¼
, Europe	...	... "	1	½	¼	¼
Sugar	...	... "	4	2	1	½
Twine	...	... Oz.	8	4	2	1
Wine, Port	...	... Bottles	24	12	4	2
<i>Stationery.</i>						
Blotting paper	...	... Sheets	12	6	4	2
Country paper	...	... Quires	2	2	1	½
Poolscap	...	... "	4	2	1	½
alk	...	... Bottles	2	2	1	1
Pencils	...	... No.	2	1	1	1
Pen-knives	...	... "	1	1	1	1
Quills	...	... "	25	12	6	4
Rubber	...	... Oz.	1	1	1	1
Ruler	...	... No.	1	1	1	1
Wafers	...	... Oz.	1	1	½	½
<i>Bedding and Clothing.</i>						
Bed covers or cases	...	... No.	50	25	5	3
Safety Bands	...	... "	20	10	2	1
Blankets	...	... "	100	50	10	6
Maps, Hospital	...	... "	50	25	5	3

FORM No. 148—(Commissariat) —continued.

Scale of Hospital Equipment for European Troops on the line of march from one station to another —continued.

LIST OF ARTICLES.			Strength 1,000, or sick 50.	Strength 500, or sick 25.	Strength 100, or sick 5.	Strength 50, or sick 3.
<i>Bedding and Clothing</i> —continued.						
Counterpanes, tufted	...	... No.	50	25	5	3
Gowns, flannel	...	... ,	50	25	5	3
Pillow cases	...	...	50	25	5	3
Sheets, cotton	...	...	100	50	10	6
Shirts, cotton	...	...	100	50	10	6
“ flannel	...	...	100	50	10	6
Slippers	...	... Pair	20	10	2	2
Socks, cotton	...	...	100	50	10	6
Towels	...	...	50	25	5	3
Trowsers or Drawers, flannel	...	...	50	25	5	3
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
Bathing Tubs or Bath, portable	...		1	1	1	1
Candlestick	...	...	1	1	1	1
Chamber pots with covers	...	...	2	1	1	1
Copper cooking utensils	...	... Set	1	1	1	1
“ Stool Pans	..	... No.	2	1	1	1
Cork-Screws	...	... ,	1	1	1	1
Cups, drinking	...	...	20	10	2	2
Forks	...	...	50	25	5	3
Gindees	...	...	2	1	1	1
Gridirons	...	...	1	1	1	1
Kettles, Tea	...	...	1	1	1	1
Knives	...	...	50	25	5	3
Lanterns or Lamps, hand	...	...	2	1	1	1
Night Chairs or Chair, Close Stool	...		1	1	1	1
Pint measures	...	...	1	1	1	1
Plates of tin	...	...	25	12	3	2
Spoons	...	...	25	12	3	2
Tumblers	...	...	2	2	2	2
Chairs, Light or Folding	...	...		
Sulletahs	...	...		
Tables, small, camp	...	...		
Tarpaulins	...	...		
Trunks, Camel or Mule	...	...		
					As may be necessary.	

FORM No. 148—(Commissariat) —continued.

Scale of Hospital Equipment for European Troops proceeding by rail from one station to another.

ARTICLES.		Strength 50.	Strength 100.	Strength 500.	Strength 1,000.
Blankets	...	... No.	2	3	4
Brandy	...	... Bottles	1	2	4
Hospital Clothing	...	... Suits	4	4	6
Medicines prepared, small tin	...		1	1	1
Pocket case	...	... No.	1	1	1
Pewter measure, 1 oz.	...	... ,	1	1	1
Towels	...	... ,	2	3	4

Tin Boxes of Medicines for Detachments unaccompanied by a Medical Officer.

No. 1, Quinine Pills, 2½ Grains, 6 Dozens.	No. 2, Cough Pills, 6 Dozens.	No. 3, Colocynth and Henbane, or Aperient Pills, 4 Dozens.	No. 4, Opium Pills, 1 Grain, 6 Dozens.	No. 5, Calomel and Opium Pills, 4 Dozens.	No. 10. Laudanum, oz. ½. " 11. Sal Volatile, oz. ½. " 12. Cholera Pills, 100. " 13. Simple Dressing, dr. 6. " 14. Adhesive Plaster, dr. 6. " 15. Lint, dr. 6. " 16. Scissors, No. 1.
No. 6, Blue Pills, 4 Dozens.	No. 7, Lead and Opium Pills, 6 Dozens.	No. 8, Gallic Acid and Opium Pills, 6 Dozens.	No. 9, Tarter Emetic Powders, 1 Grain, 3 Dozens.		

No. 1.—Two and half grain Quinine Pills—One for a dose twice or thrice a day in the interval of fever. If the bowels are confined, give 2 Aperient Pills before commencing the Quinine.

“ 2.—Cough Pills—Compound Squill Pill gr. ii, Ipecacuanha gr. i. in each—One to be taken three or four times a day, when the Cough is troublesome.

“ 3.—Colocynth and Henbane or Aperient Pills—One or two for a dose to produce a mild action on the bowels. Repeat the dose in three or four hours, if required.

“ 4.—One grain Opium Pills—To relieve pain as in Griping or Colic—One for a dose, to be repeated in four hours, if required.

“ 5.—Calomel and Opium Pills—Each contains two grains Calomel and ½ grain Opium, given in fever, inflammation and dysentery, also in early stage of cholera or sudden diarrhoea.

“ 6.—Blue Pills—One at bed-time and a Colocynth Pill in the morning when bilious, headachy, or out of sorts, as after drinking.

“ 7.—Lead and Opium Pills—Each contains three grains Lead and one grain Opium, for diarrhoea and dysentery—One for a dose every time the bowels are loosely moved.

“ 8.—Gallic Acid and Opium Pills—Gallic Acid 3 grains, Opium 1 grain, in each Pill for milder cases of diarrhoea—One a dose two or three times a day.

“ 9.—Tartar Emetic Powders—One grain each—One dissolved in a glass of warm water to be given as an emetic. For fever and colds—Dissolve one powder in a quart bottle of warm water and take a wine-glass-full every second hour till perspiration or slight nausea is produced.

“ 10.—Laudanum—Give to an adult forty drops in a little brandy and water in a sudden attack of diarrhoea, or when cholera is threatened: twenty-five drops may be given to procure sleep.

“ 11.—Sal Volatile—A tea-spoonful a dose in a little water, in faintness from effects of the sun, or when the extremities are cold in cholera.

“ 12.—Cholera Pills for Natives—Assafetida, Black Pepper, Opium, of each 1 grain—Give one Cholera Pill every hour for four doses while the purging continues (none after it has stopped), and repeat small quantities of Brandy and hot water every half hour. Should the extremities become cold, administer thirty drops of Sal Volatile in half a wine-glass of water every quarter of an hour, and rub well the extremities with powdered ginger until warmth is restored. Apply hot bricks to the hands and feet, and a mustard poultice over the region of the stomach. Twelve hours after all symptoms of cholera have ceased, give one or two of the Colocynth and Henbane Pills to produce a mild action on the bowels. Repeat the dose in three or four hours, if the first dose does not act.

“ 13.—Simple dressing for sores.

“ 14.—Sticking Plaster for cuts.

“ 15.—Lint.

“ 16.—Scissors, No. 1.

Weight with contents 2—6.

Length 8½ inches.

Breadth 4½ ,

Height 3 "

FORM No. 154.

Chap. XXI, of Code P. W. D.

-5-

SCALE OF PETTY SUPPLIES AUTHORIZED TO BE INDENTED FOR BY REGIMENTS FROM THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

ARTICLES.	AUTHORIZED SCALE.	REMARKS.
Cotton wicks ...	3 chittacks per six lamps with two wicks each monthly, or 1 chittack per 120 wicks nightly.	This scale is extended to Sergeants and married men of British Regiments.
Cloth for cleaning lamps	One yard monthly for every eight lamps provided by the State.	Libraries, Reading-rooms, Sergeants' Messes; Sergeants and married Soldiers are not provided with lamps by the State.
Charcoal for Armourers' Shops.	320 lbs. monthly	For repairs.
Charcoal for Filters ...	3½ lbs. per ghurrah monthly	To be indented for quarterly where filters are sanctioned. Ditto ditto.
Dhoona or Tar ...	1 lb. per iron vessel monthly	To be mixed and applied by the Regi- mental Conservancy Establishment. { Composition—one part resin of sal- tree, three parts linseed oil. If Tar is available and cheaper than Dhoona, it is to be used in preference at the rate of 8 oz. per iron vessel monthly.
Dolchies ...	1 per two tatties when close together, and 1 per tattie when distant.	To be indented for when actually required.
Firewood, vermin boiler	To be supplied when required	Quantity 2½ annas per cot in use sanctioned annually for firewood.
Ditto, Barracks ...	See G. O. C. C. No. 135 of 10th July 1866, and Form No. 155.	
Ditto, Armourers' Shops.	20 lbs. monthly	For repairs. Allowance for Crowning as per G. O. C. C., dated 29th May 1865.
Ghurrahs for Filters ...	Three per filter; 20 per cent. sanctioned monthly for renewal.	
Ditto for thatched buildings.	Limit 40 per cent. on number in use.	The numbers to be fixed by Executive Engineers and local authorities. (Not authorized for Native Infantry Lines except when vacant, nor for buildings furnished with tanks and buckets).
Lime, quick ...	20 oz. per filth pit per diem	Not allowed for privies or any other purpose.
Oil for Well Gear	Each mote (bag) 2 lbs Ditto leather rope ditto	4 lbs. allowed on first issue 2 Ditto ditto } For Barrack, Hospital, and Plunge-bath Wells only.
Nands ...	1 per two tatties when close together, and 1 pertattie when distant.	Ten per cent. per mensem allowed for breakages.
Oil for large Kerosine Lamps, English patterns.	4½ to 5½ oz. per large lamp 4 to 4½ oz. per small lamp	Nightly according to season of year.

FORM No. 154—*continued.*

ARTICLES.	AUTHORIZED SCALE.	REMARKS.	
Oil for common Lamps	Lamps, entire night, $2\frac{1}{2}$ chittacks, from 22nd March to 21st September.	ENTIRE NIGHT. No. of Lamps. TILL TATTOO.	
	Ditto, ditto, 3 ditto, from 22nd September to 21st March.	Main Guards 2 Other Guards 1 Privies and urinals, each ... 1 but not for those attached to Staff Sergeants' quarters. All Regimental Staff Sergeants, Class A, and Sergeants Major and Quarter Masters Sergeant of detached Batteries of Royal Artillery. Oil for 1 Lamp each.	Each Sergeant and Married Soldier. 1 Lamp. Sergeants' Messes, 2 chittacks for every six Sergeants in Mess. Night School, one solar lamp with 3 chittacks of oil to every four men per night the School is open; one wick every fourth night; attendance to equal 25 in a complete Regiment, European Infantry.
	Lamps till tattoo 1 chittack ...	For Libraries and Reading-room Rs. 3 per Troop or Company is allowed monthly. Horse and Field Batteries Rs. 4-12 monthly. Dépôts according to strength. Station Native Guards supplied with oil by Commissariat Department, but not Regimental Guards, which are to be supplied regimentally.	25 ditto ditto ditto Cavalry. 20 Wings of Infantry or Brigades, or Divisions of Artillery. Sanction of Commander-in-Chief required. See G. O. C. C., dated 29th August 1864.
Pans, earthen-ware, for Filter Stands.	1 per Filter Stand ...	2 per cent. per mensem for renewals.	
Stuffing for mattresses and pillows per iron trestle cot in Bengal Proper.	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of coir per mattress and pillow.	To be cleaned and tested and renewed as necessity may dictate.	
Ditto for all other stations.	24 lbs. of straw per ditto ...	Straw to be renewed quarterly and old straw returned to Commissariat Department.	
Sand for Filters ...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per ghurrah monthly ...	To be indented for quarterly where filters are sanctioned.	
Soap for washing Mattresses.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of English Soap per quarter	Per mattress and pillow.	
Tatties ...	For half the number of apertures on one side of Barracks and Hospitals.		
Unguent Fire Engine	2 lbs. per fire engine ...	Unguent consists of fat or tallow boiled with sweet oil.	
Ditto Ambulances	8 oz. per cart monthly ...	To be indented for every six months by Quarter Masters of Corps on the nearest Magazine.	
* Ditto Conservancy Carts.	8 oz. for each pair of wheels monthly.	Unguent to be composed of two parts grease and one part far. Unguent for Regimental Carts will be included in Regimental Indents for petty supplies, and be applied to the carts by the Quarter Master's Establishment. For Station Conservancy Carts, the unguent will be supplied and applied by the Commissariat Department, the cost for the same being charged to the Cantonment Fund; where no Cantonment Fund exists, the Commissariat Department will supply the unguent, and have it applied by the Conservancy Establishment.	
Wicks, 9" long, for Kerosine Lamps.	2 per lamp monthly.		
Wicks per Solar Lamp	1 per lamp every fourth night if necessary.		

* *Vide* Circular dated 13th October 1865.

NOTE.—I.—Medical Officers indent for miscellaneous supplies for Hospitals.

II.—Indents are to be made on the 25th of the month preceding that for which required.

III.—Indian weights are to be used in indenting for oil and cotton, English for other articles.

IV.—Indents for miscellaneous supplies are to be prepared in triplicate.

V.—The strength of the Corps or Detachment and all other details necessary in checking the indent are to be entered on the inner fold of the Indent.

VI.—Numbers and quantities of articles indented for are to be written as well as entered in figures.

FORM No. 157—Ordnance.

Chap. XXI, Code, Public Works Department.

REVISED LIST OF STORES, &c., AUTHORIZED TO BE SUPPLIED BY THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, FOR THE USE OF STATIONS AND TROOPS.

SURPLUS TO BE KEPT BY REGIMENTS.		ARTICLES.	PROPORTION ALLOWED BY REGULATION PER LECTURE ROOM FOR A REGIMENT OF CAVALRY OR INFANTRY.	REMARKS.
No. or quantity surplus.	Per No. in use.			
		MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION ARTICLES FOR STATIONS AND BRITISH TROOPS; CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.		
3	10*	Targets, iron, 6 ft. by 2 ft., complete ...	8	English-made targets distinguished by having been forged in one complete piece, including flanges, and having no rivets whatever, are invariably to be issued in sets, and kept distinct from those of country-make.
2	4	Flags (when using mantlets) { Red 6 ft. sq. ...	1	
1	2	„ 3 ft. by 4 ft. ...	4	
1	2	„ and white 2½ ft. sq. ...	2	
1	2	Dark blue ditto ...	2	
		White ditto ...	2	
4	11	Poles, Lance, 10 ft. long ...	11	
		When using butt, figure 7, page 114, Musketry Regulations. { Disc with poles ...	2	
		Flag, red, 6 ft sq. ...	1	
		Ditto, 3 ft. by 4 ft. ...	4	
Yds.	100 Yds.	Chain or cord labelled every 5 yards, divided into 18 equal parts ...	900 yds.	Not required when Stadiometer is supplied.
6	18	Pins, stout wire, 12 inches long ...	18	
		Stadiometer complete, with 40 yards measuring tape or chain, a cross staff and tripod, old pattern, or ...	2	
		Stadiometer complete, with one twenty yards length of chain, a cross staff and tripod, with stand for the stadiometer to rest upon, new pattern ...	2	
4	12	Tripod rests with rings ...	12	
4	12	Bags, sand, one bushel ...	12	
4	2	Brushes, paint, large ...	2	
4	2	Brushes, paint, small sash ...	2	
		Whiting ...	33½ lbs. annually per Troop or Company ...	One year's full supply of these articles is always to be kept in store by Regiments.
		Paint, dry, lamp black ...	1½ lbs. annually per Troop or Company ...	
		Glue (to make size) ...	4½ lbs. annually per Troop or Company.	
		Paint, mixed, anti-corrosion (for targets)† ...	2 lbs. annually per target lbs. ozs.	
		Paint, mixed black ...	1. 12 } For 200 Bull's	Targets to be painted twice annually, once with two coats as soon as the Musketry course is over in April, and again with one coat on such date that they will be ready for use on 1st October.
		Paint, mixed white ...	2. 10 } eyes annually...	

Note by Chief Inspector of Musketry.

* An exception to this rule is allowed to Ranges in the hills, as at Solon, where, in consequence of the peculiarity of the ground, additional Targets have been sanctioned by Government letter No. 206 of the 7th March 1863, to the Quarter Master General.

G. O. No. 198, 17th September 1866.

† When issued to out-stations, where there is no magazine, an extra quantity of linseed oil and one pint of turpentine to every 20 lbs. of prepared paint is to be sent.

FORM No. 157—Ordnance—*continued.*

SURPLUS TO BE KEPT BY REGIMENTS.		ARTICLES.	PROPORTION ALLOWED BY REGULATION PER LECTURE ROOM FOR A REGIMENT OF CAVALRY OR INFANTRY.	REMARKS.	
No. or quantity surplus.	Per No. in use.				
		Buckets, paint ...	2		
		Crowbars ...	2		
		Wrenches (for screwing up targets) ...	2		
		Platform, wooden, 20 ft. by 9 inches by 6 inches ...	2 per stop butt ...	The exact dimensions of heads of bolts and nuts should be stated in the Indent.	
		Tent, upper fly, new pattern, private's (complete with poles, &c.,) condemned..	2	Or condemned iron targets to serve as platforms, provided the targets are perfectly even on the surface, and not bent.	
		Black board with easel, 6 ft. by 4 ft. ...	1	To be pitched at the firing point as a shelter from the sun's rays for men awaiting their turn to fire, or over firing point.	
1	1	Wooden model (with suspended wires to illustrate the necessity for keeping the sights upright) ...	1		
		Ruler, flat, three feet long ...	1		
		Rifle musket barrel, rifle 1853 ..	1		
2	6	Waster locks, complete ...	6		
2	6	Turnkey, improved, with cramp (worm, &c., attached) ...	6		
		Implements for making cartridges, set to consist of ...	1 set		
1	5	Measures, tin, $2\frac{1}{2}$ drams ...	5		
1	5	Funnels, tin, (with long narrow spouts)...	5		
4	12	Formers, cartridge, rifle of 1853 ...	12		
4	12	Mandrils of hard wood for do. (forming plugs) ...	12		
		Patterns, tin (showing shape of paper for cartridges) ...	1 set		
		Straight edge, iron ...	1		
		Knife, large ...	1		
		Paper, white (for inner and outer envelope of cartridges) ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ quire per Troop or Company annually ...	For every 25 recruits instructed, an additional quantity, as allowed for a Troop or Company, will be issued on special indent.	
		Paper cartridge (for cylinder of ditto) ...	$\frac{1}{8}$ quire ditto ...	Ditto.	
		Sand, fine ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ bushel annually.		
10	100	Bullets for rifle 1853 ...	50		
1 oz.	2 ozs.	Files for documents ...	12		
		Sponge ...	2 ozs.		
		Chalk, common, (Schoolmaster's Crayons for drawing diagrams in lecture room) ...	1 lb. annually.		
		Compasses, with chalk holder ...	1		
		Box model with lock and key ...	1		
		Wooden plug with hold to fit rifle or carbine ...	1		
		Caps with cross wires to fit rifle or carbine	1		
		STORES FOR CONVALESCENT DEPOTS.			
None.	None.	Paint, dry, black ...	$\frac{4}{6}$ ozs.	To be supplied annually to admit of 100 Bull's-eyes being painted on the Barrack Walls at Convalescent Depots.	
”	”	Ditto, white ...	6 ”		
”	”	Brushes, paint ...	2		
”	”	Buckets, paint ...	2		